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GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
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GEN. SHERMAN ACTED AS A PROXY.

To the Editor of the New York "Times":

The article in last Sunday's "Times" relating the kissing propensities of some of the Generals of the late Civil War, brought to my recollection an affair of the kind in which Gen. Sherman figured as leading actor. In the early summer of the first year of the war, Gen. Sherman was going east over the Central Vermont Railroad, and at Montpelier Junction a large number of citizens had assembled to see him and hear his voice. I chanced to stand upon the car platform opposite the one on which the General made his appearance. The first person to take the hand of the General was a lady, who said to him: "General, I ought to know you. My husband is on your staff," and in reply to the General's inquiring look, said, "Col. Greene."

"Col. Greene's wife!" exclaimed the General, at the same time giving her a kiss that brought a cheer from the spectators, and he added, "The Colonel would do that if here, and I will act as his proxy in his absence."

J. W. L.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1895.

The Corean correspondent of the New York Herald, says: "There is a disposition here to criticise Gen. Dye, the American who is supposed to have been in command of the palace body guard, and who was charged with the safety of the King and Queen. He had something like 1,500 men inside the palace enclosure. He had been for fourteen months residing inside the palace, and yet he never drilled his guards, did not know the points at which they were stationed, did not organize them nor instruct them in repelling assaults, and did not secure for them such arms as they should have had. He had no artillery inside the palace, though it had been offered him. As a result, the only man of the guards who offered any resistance at all was the Colonel, a Corean named Huy-In Tak. The General is an old man, and he has seen much service. He is personally brave and honorable. He has drawn \$700 a month with regularity from the Corean Government, but he long ago ceased to be active and capable. As a result his palace guard behaved like sheep. Gen. Dye was formerly an officer of the 4th Inf., entering as Brevet 2d Lieutenant, from the Academy, July 1, 1853, and discharged as Major (unassigned) Sept. 30, 1870.

He received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for "gallant and meritorious services" during the Civil War.

A bill introduced in the House Dec. 6 by Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, provides, without making an especial appropriation, a national field for military manoeuvres, by declaring the Chickamauga Military Park open for such purposes to the military forces of the United States, and the National Guard of the States under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. This bill, if passed, would make available for military instruction and manoeuvres fifteen square miles of territory, embracing extended battlefields, and over thirty miles of approaches outside of this tract, over which the contending armies marched into position and moved from these fields.

Maj. Gen. Miles, it is understood, has approved the recommendation of Comy. Gen. Morgan for the appointment of a board to determine upon an emergency ration for the Army. The papers in the matter are now before the Secretary of War.

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A VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY.

The New York "Evening Post" says: "A 'vigorous foreign policy,' as understood by the mass of mankind, must mean either the conquest of some foreign territory; or the levying of tribute or ransom on some weaker nation; or the seizure of a foreign fleet, like that perpetrated on the Danes by Great Britain; or active participation in some foreign war already raging; or the forcible conversion of some heathen community to Christianity and protection; or the cutting of a canal through foreign territory, in defiance of the sovereign; or forcible disregard of the customs regulations of a foreign port; or the searching of foreign merchant vessels on the high seas in time of peace for whiskey and tobacco; or the compulsory changing of the standard of value of some foreign nation; or the imposition on it of the boss system; or, though not the least, the abuse or 'sassing' of some foreign power through despatches, accompanied with an account of the population, resources, and extent of the United States."

Who are meant by "the mass of mankind," and what opinion they may have as to a "vigorous foreign policy," does not concern us. Such a policy, as defined by an intelligent American, does not necessarily include any of these things. It means that those exercising the authority of the United States should refrain from insisting upon any right of the nation, or of its individual citizens, which is not grounded on justice and reason, and that, having once determined what is due to their high office as protectors of the national honor and the national security, they should not be restrained from taking appropriate action by any fear of foreign displeasure. It means, further, that when any doubt arises as to the merits of a dispute between us and any foreign nation, that doubt should be resolved in favor of this country.

Our executive officers are not chosen as arbitrators between us and foreign nations; their office is to declare on all proper occasions, and in unmistakable terms, that the consideration of our national right to territory, to legitimate control, on this side of the Atlantic at least, and to such freedom of intercourse with the rest of the world as international right concedes to us are the paramount considerations governing executive action and controlling diplomatic intercourse. It means that we should put ourselves in such a position of defence, and readiness for prompt action when necessary, that the element of fear may be wholly excluded from the consideration of the question as to what is due to honor and duty. We have heard a New York millionaire deliberately argue that it was much cheaper and, therefore, expedient, to refrain entirely from expenditures for national defence, and in case of need pay the indemnity demanded of us by a foreign enemy occupying our soil. Such may be the policy of the *Evening Post*, but it finds no favor with the American people, who are, as a whole, clearly in favor of a vigorous foreign policy, as we have defined it. It is ignorance, and not pusillanimity or indifference to national honor that restrains the people from demanding what well informed observers know is essential to the maintenance of a great and independent state. They have no respect for that spirit of pseudo liberality in international affairs which occupies itself wholly with the consideration of foreign demands, to the neglect of our own rights, and throws the whole weight of its influence, in disputes between the United States and other nations, as the *"Evening Post"* invariably does, upon the side of the foreigner, sneering at every American claim to right, because it is American. Such policy wins for us no favor or respect, but brings us into contempt abroad. They may love the treason, but they despise the traitor.

ANOTHER NAVY LINE ASSOCIATION.

The differences of opinion among officers of the Navy as to the Meyer bill, to which we referred last week, have resulted in the formation of another line association who have issued a circular dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1895, which is as follows: "The annual meeting of the Line Association took place in this city on Nov. 23, 1895. Before proceeding to the election of officers for the ensuing year, a resolution was offered that the several grades should elect their own representatives on the committee of the association. This was voted down by the junior officers present, assisted by a very few of the senior officers and about 275 proxy votes held by Lieuts. Schuetze, Veeder, J. J. Knapp and one or two others. The junior officers then moved and carried a change in the number of the committee, reducing the representation of the senior officers. Lieut. Peacock then named the entire committee, and it was elected by the junior officers with their proxies. We believe that the officers of the senior grades, who were appointed by the junior officers as members of the committee, do not represent the views of the great majority of the grades to which they belong. A resolution approving the essential line features of the measure, commonly known as the Meyer bill, was also carried; and when it was moved by one of the senior officers to record the vote by grades, a motion to adjourn was made and carried. The senior officers were practically crowded out of participation or influence in the affairs of the Line Association, which is now to be used as an instrument for promoting class legislation, most injurious to the Navy. The whole action of the meeting was subservient of the objects and principles of the association, which were to resist attack and to advance by all honorable means the best interests of the Navy. The Meyer bill was introduced in the present Congress yesterday (Senate bill, No. 349). At a meeting of some of the senior officers in Washington, it was resolved to op-

pose schemes of legislation of the character already named, and to endeavor to secure a measure which will commend itself to all grade as just and to the best interests of the service. This movement has taken the form of an organization under the name of The Naval Association. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to manage the affairs of the Naval Association pending a permanent organization, upon the following basis of principle and conduct, viz.: To support by proper methods all measures and policies for the improvement of the Navy in organization and efficiency; to oppose all methods, measures and policies injurious to the Navy, and to promote harmony in the service. In preparing a constitution for the government of The Naval Association, the committee will take adequate means to prevent the diversion of the organization from its policy of general improvement of the Navy and its officers.

"In pursuing the immediate object of opposing any measure which embodies the essential features of the Meyer bill, the committee will endeavor to repress publications by newspapers which publications do not influence legislation but do great harm to the Navy. With moderation of expression it will seek a just consideration of the arguments which may apply. Several measures to secure improvement in organization have been submitted to the committee, which will examine them, and any further suggestions, which may be offered, with a view to drafting a bill which will secure the greatest good for the Navy with the least injury to its parts or individual officers. It is intended to issue such a measure to the line in the hope of securing a general agreement. The objects of The Naval Association and the events which have caused its formation have now been outlined. It is proposed to confine the membership to line officers of experience. The committee invites all line officers of and above the rank of Lieutenant to join The Naval Association, and its asks your cordial support. In order to enable the committee to work effectively, it desires to know (1) if you are opposed to the Meyer bill, and (2) if you will favor a substitute upon conservative lines. The committee will be pleased to consider any views you may wish to present. Reply to any member of the committee resident in Washington. E. O. Matthews, Commo.; George C. Remey, Capt.; P. H. Cooper, Capt.; P. F. Harrington, Capt.; C. D. Sigsbee, Comdr.; B. P. Lamberton, Comdr.; Asa Walker, Comdr.; B. F. Tilley, Lieut. Comdr.; E. H. C. Leutze, Lieut. Comdr.; Andrew Dunlap, Lieut. Comdr.; Alex. McCrackin, Lieut.; William Kilburn, Lieut.; D. H. Mahan, Lieut." It is understood that members of the committee are engaged in the preparation of a measure for the reorganization of the personnel, which will soon be completed and which will be introduced in both Houses of Congress. A bill of considerable interest has been suggested by an older line officer, which he declares will have a highly beneficial effect upon the service if adopted. His idea is to have enacted a thirty-five-year retiring act, permitting the officer to go on the retired list after such length of service with the rank and retired pay of the next highest grade. He says that many officers would take advantage of such an act and that the result would be an impetus in promotion. It is also understood that shortly after the meeting of The Line Association, the committee sent out circulars to those who failed to attend, asking them if they were in favor of the Meyer bill. The younger line officers will propose changes in the Meyer bill, which they believe will improve it.

That charming young person, Mr. Bailey (not Mr. Potter), of Texas, appears again at this session of Congress with his bill to repeal all laws authorizing the retirement of officers, and to deprive those at present upon the retired list of future pay. It cannot pass, and its only result will be to bring a pang of discomfort to many worthy old veterans, and to their families, who are living in such comfort as they may on the allowance the country has granted to them, and bound itself in honor to continue as long as they live. Doubtless the knowledge of the fact that he has accomplished even this much will give satisfaction to Mr. Bailey.

Rear Adm'l. and Mrs. Beardslee, U. S. N., were in Portland, Ore., last week on a visit from Tacoma, Wash., the Admiral's flagship, the Philadelphia, being now on Puget Sound. In an interview with a representative of the "Oregonian" Rear Adm'l. Beardslee emphasized the pressing needs of coast defenses along Puget Sound and at the mouth of the Columbia River, as mentioned in such a forcible manner by Gen. Miles in his report as commanding General of the Army. The efforts of Gen. Miles will doubtless result at least in a beginning being made by Congress upon the permanent defensive works so urgently needed upon both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

* We published last week, under the heading "How Gen. Schofield Was Convinced," an extract from one of our exchanges showing how Assistant Secretary of War Doe got the better of the General in regard to the latter's view that two entire years of service, exclusive of furloughs, must be rendered by an enlisted man going up for a commission. All the same, however, we notice that par. 30, Army Regulations, 1895, which now governs, directs that "an applicant will not be ordered for the preliminary examinations unless it is apparent that, on the 1st of September next following, he will have served honorably not less than two years, exclusive of technical service due to furlough or other absence from duty in his own interest."

The Navy Department is expecting daily now to receive two complete model guns of the Lee type, which has been adopted as the pattern of small arms for service use. These models will be thoroughly tested by a board, of which Prof. Philip R. Alger and Lieut. N. E. Mason will probably be members, and any changes which they think advisable will be recommended, and, if approved, will be made. The contract for the manufacture of the small arms is held by the Winchester Arms Company. When the Ordnance Department has determined whether or not to make changes the manufacture of the 10,000 arms will be commenced. Instead of aluminum, as was first recommended, the Department has approved the suggestion of the Winchester Company to make the butt plates and bands of the new arm of steel.

The action of the Canadian authorities in letting a few weeks ago a mail contract from Juneau to Forty-Mile Creek in Alaska is in line with her conduct all over the American continent, as well as elsewhere, as frequently emphasized in the "Journal." This is the territory claimed by England, and if her demands are allowed she will soon dispossess us of the best part of our Alaskan territory. The miners on the Yukon River and Forty-Mile Creek have been paying a dollar a letter to parties carrying them to Juneau, where the steamer line of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. is met, and in this step John Bull shows his usual inclination to turn a penny. Until the gold fields along the Yukon River and its tributaries, Forty-Mile Creek, etc., were found to be of great value, the English authorities took no thought about the matter and no effort was made to encroach on our domain. It will be an unfortunate mistake for us if the authorities yield to the English demands and submit the boundary of Alaska to arbitration.

Judge Advocate Gen. Lieber is now engaged in reading the proof of the new manual for courts martial prepared by himself and 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art. The manual is understood to be an excellent guide for the purposes for which intended. Gen. Lieber will soon lay before the Secretary of War for transmission to Congress a bill to compel civilian witnesses to appear and testify before courts martial. Such a bill may seem to be necessary, but we seriously doubt the expediency of passing it. It may be better to suffer the inconvenience of losing an occasional witness, rather than subject the Army to the odium of subjecting civilians to military control. Compelling a witness to answer involves the necessity of subjecting him to punishment if he will not answer. We are not aware of any inconvenience that results to the Army or Navy from the inability to compel civilian testimony that justifies an increase of the hostile criticism to which the services are constantly subjected for their supposed arbitrary methods.

Palmer Cox is one of the gentlemen who have opened up a new world of fancy to young readers. From the Century Company's press comes a new volume of his "Brownies" in appropriate dress. It is a rare pleasure to travel with "The Brownies Through the Union," as we may with Mr. Cox's book in hand. The little folks carry us with them through the several States of the Union and give us by the way much information geographical and otherwise, as we view with them the wonders of our great country, from Maine to California. The belief in gnomes and dwarfs and fairies is not confined to children and the uneducated. Hawthorne and Powers, as they gossiped in the sculptor's studio at Florence, speculated upon the possibility of the existence of these tiny creatures who, as they argued, although they do not count in the census, may be none the less real. Philosophers may tell us that the stories of dwarfs and of gnomes delving in the bowels of the earth are merely surviving legends of the Samothracian Cabiri, among the earliest of workers in metals, but they will not convince the readers of Mr. Cox's books.

In the "Journal" last September we referred to the petition gotten up by certain official persons in Washington in behalf of Thomas Gill, formerly private Bat. I, 4th Art., who was dishonorably discharged by sentence of court martial in August last and ordered to be confined at hard labor for four years for striking his superior officer, Lieut. Birkimer, 3d Art. The petition went to Gen. Miles, then commanding the Department of the East, who referred it to the Judge Advocate on his staff for report. A dispatch of Dec. 8, from Washington, gives the result, as follows: "Col. Barr having thus an opportunity to express his views, said in brief: 'That Gill had been justly declared guilty of the offense alleged, and that clemency should not be exercised in his behalf. Indirectly and in severe terms he scored the petitioners for their accusations against Lieut. Birkimer as being irrelevant and immaterial.' Maj. Gen. Miles, in returning the papers to the A. G. O., remarked, 'That the case was not one which in his judgment called for clemency, as Gill had had a fair trial and was convicted on a serious military offense upon evidence which appeared to be conclusive as to his guilt.' Next the record went to Acting Secretary of War Doe, who, in a brief endorsement, said firmly that the case was one which deserved no special consideration at the hands of the President, certainly no act of clemency. The matter has been before the President for several weeks. Finally, he has settled the question, and has said, 'Declined.' There appears to be no good ground for the clemency urged. The sentence of the court martial will be executed."

Honestly Won.—“How did you get your title of ‘General?’” asked the hero-worshipping girl. “I cut my way into it,” was the proud reply. “On the field?” “No; in Bill Wiggins’ hotel. There was only two men in our town in Kentucky that had ever been in the Army at all, so we cut the cards to see which should be ‘General’ and which ‘Colonel.’”

It is said to be the custom of the best Chinese artillerymen to go to dinner punctually as the hour strikes, even in the middle of an engagement. The better-disciplined sailors do not leave their guns, but they growl horribly if their meal hour finds them unavoidably engaged. The men are cool enough to eat leisurely with shell flying round them.

The Philadelphia “Leger” says: “It is not generally known that Abraham Lincoln sent a substitute to the late war, but such is the fact. He survived the war and finally died in Stroudsburg, Pa. The inscription on the stone over his grave reads as follows: ‘J. Summerfield Staples, a private of Co. C, 176th Regt. P. V.; also a member of the 2d Regt., D. C. Volunteers, as a substitute of Abraham Lincoln.’ Being debarred from service himself, Lincoln, as a matter of patriotic duty, sent this substitute.”

Gen. Von Schlichting, Commander of the 14th Army Corps, with headquarters at Carlsruhe, Baden, has resigned. His resignation causes surprise, he being one of the best German strategists, and destined to a prominent position in the event of war. The Grand Duke of Baden has also resigned his inspectorship of the 5th Army Corps. The resignations are ascribed to differences with the Berlin military officials. It is doubtful whether Emperor William will accept either resignation.

Following is a list of privates of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., who passed the examination for Acting Hospital Steward during November, 1895: John Jackson, William L. McBrien, Patrick Haughey, Arthur Neville, James W. Bales, Patrick Murphy, David A. Evans, Gustav Knapp, John M. Corson, Joseph H. Manning, John C. Johnston, Edward F. Gibbs, Oscar Gabsch, Arthur Klein, Abraham L. Stewart, Charles C. Jacobs, William E. Musgrave, Benjamin T. Raikes, Henry C. Seneca, Gerhard Kramer and Archibald I. Neiley. Already about half of the above candidates have been recommended for detail.

General disappointment is felt by Army and Navy officers as a result of the failure of the President to mention either service in his annual message to Congress. This document had been looked forward to with great interest by these gentlemen, for they regarded it as reasonably certain that Mr. Cleveland would renew his recommendations of last year in their interest. Notwithstanding his failure to refer to either service, however, a general impression exists that legislation of great benefit to the services will be enacted during the present session, and this impression is heightened by statements which have been made by prospective chairmen of the Service Committees.

The “Sun” says: “Probably the release of Dr. Peltekan and his wife was the direct consequence of the Marblehead’s visit to Pajus; but if only coincident with her call there, it will undoubtedly and properly go to her credit. The full report of Comdr. O’Neil may show that it was wholly because of his talking with the local authorities that they sent this naturalized citizen of ours and his Baltimore wife under escort to Alexandretta. In the majority of cases the acts of violence, outrage or wrong in the Levant of which Americans have to complain are committed far in the interior, out of reach of our vessels; but there are some that may be concerned with the ports, and, at all events, it is well to have our flag shown there.”

Capt. A. C. Sharpe, Judge Advocate of the Department of the Colorado, is evidently not in favor of “paternalism,” for he says in his recent annual report: “It is believed that post orders which place paternal restraints upon men in their leisure hours, and which attempt to regulate their natural proclivities and morals to the extreme limit, if not beyond the line of military jurisdiction, are pernicious in their effects and not calculated to retain in the service men of self-respect and intelligence; indeed, it appears that the opposite effect is produced. The great majority of men do not require this solicitous watchfulness and they should not be subjected to it because of the few whom it may benefit.”

A resolution will be introduced in Congress at an early date to authorize Rear Adm. William A. Kirkland to accept a present from the Emperor of Germany. While at Kiel the Emperor visited the New York, the flagship of the squadron, and was delighted with everything he saw, and particularly with the courtesy displayed toward him by Rear Adm. Kirkland and the officers of the cruiser. As a mark of his esteem he presented Rear Adm. Kirkland with a gold snuff box of beautiful pattern and quite valuable. Rear Adm. Kirkland has informed the Navy Department of the matter and has deposited the gift at the State Department pending the granting of the necessary authorization by Congress.

Nothing is known at the War Department of the reported trouble between Fort Duchesne officers and troopers and the civil authorities in Colorado. According to an official report, which has been made to Gov. McIntire by a deputy warden, this official found at Twelve-Mile Springs Lieut. L. M. Koehler, 9th Cav., with a detachment of soldiers, and three bucks, two does and two fawns, besides one which the party was using. Lieut. Koehler refused to submit to arrest, and Gov. McIntire declared that he would see that the game laws of Colorado were observed and that he intended to have Lieut. Koehler and troopers indicted. Gen. Wheaton is said to have inaugurated an inquiry into the matter. War Department officials say that if the officer and soldiers named are indicted they will have to stand trial as any ordinary offenders.

A good joke on a “Northerner” comes from Atlanta. He went to one of the leading hotels, and dropping his grip before the desk, held a pen poised above the register, and inquired: “What kind of a room can you give me, and how much?” The clerk, a typical Southerner, with sallow complexion, drooping mustache, and a long goatee, replied, in an indifferent sort of tone: “Well, suh, Ah ken give yo’ a fo’t flo’ room fo’ dollars a day, suh.” “Fo’t flo’, fo’ dollars,” repeated the visitor, facetiously mimicking the soft Southern accent, “then I presume you can give me a first floor room for one dollar, eh?” “N-o-o, suh,” drawled the haughty Georgian,

“Ah kain’t give yo’ a fust flo’ room fo’ one dollar, suh; but Ah ken give yo’ a room without any flo’ at all fo’ nothin’, suh. Just go down thar to the bahn and inquir’ fo’ the mewel apartments.”

Judge Bradley, of the District Supreme Court, has dismissed the petition for a writ of mandamus filed last May by John N. Quackenbush against Secretary Herbert. The ground taken was that in the case of Blake, 103, U. S., it was determined that the President, by consent of the Senate, can dismiss any one in the naval service by the appointment of any other man to his place. Quackenbush claimed that through the blunder of a clerk he was erroneously recorded as dismissed, and declared that he has never been dismissed by lawful authority. In the petition Judge Bradley remarked that in his opinion President Grant never had intended to dismiss from the service and the case was one of hardship. There appeared to be no legal remedy, however, the only possible relief being by act of Congress, which should have been granted long ago. An appeal will be made to the Court of Appeals, and the case is likely to go to the U. S. Supreme Court.

A dispatch from Portland, Me., Dec. 5, says: Edward A. Elder shot himself in the Preble House last night and died in the Maine General Hospital this morning. He came to the hotel last Sunday morning and registered as “John H. Vose, New York.” He remained about the hotel until last night, when the proprietor sent for him to make a suggestion about his bill. He left his room, but turned back, saying: “I’ve forgotten something. I’ll be down in a minute.” He killed himself almost immediately. Young Elder entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., six years ago. He took the full four years’ course at the Academy, and then took a two years’ cruise around the world on board the U. S. S. Bennington. Upon his return to Annapolis he was forced to submit to the usual physical examination and was rejected on account of a weakness of the heart. He looked upon his rejection by the Navy as a disgrace, and this and overstudy are supposed to have been the cause of his rash act.

A board, consisting of Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N., Judge Adv. Gen., Lieut. Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., and Mr. Benjamin Micou, chief clerk, Navy Department, assembles at the Navy Department at noon Dec. 9, for the purpose of revising and codifying the Navy Regulations and preparing for publication a new issue of the same. It is not the purpose nor the intention that the board shall make new regulations, nor alter those in existence, except where it is obviously necessary to do so, but that it shall collect the amendments and modifications of the regulations of 1893 and arrange the same systematically in connection with those provisions of said regulations to which they relate, respectively, making only such changes in the existing regulations as may be necessary to make the same complete and render the whole harmonious and unambiguous. The board will consider such amendments as may be pending, and such as may be submitted to it by the Department, and will consider and report upon the propriety of arranging the regulations in two volumes—one relating to the military, and the other to the civil, administration of the Navy, or otherwise.

Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of naval officers in Chinese waters to protect and entertain the missionaries with whom they come in contact, they occasionally get an ill-return for their courtesy. This is shown by the following self-explanatory letter from Rev. Samuel I. Woodbridge, a well known missionary living at Chinkiang, China. In a letter addressed to the officers on board the U. S. S. Concord, he says: “The invitation sent to my wife and self to be present at a dance on board the Concord has been received. You have doubtless overlooked the fact that attending a dance does not comport with the character and dignity of a Christian, much less of a Christian minister; for I should be sorry to believe that gentlemen in your position would wilfully wound the sensibilities of unobtrusive missionaries by making them the butt of a joke.” That attending a dance does not comport with the views of Mr. Woodbridge is obvious, but that it does not comport with the character of a Christian is an offensive and unfounded assumption on his part. The first of Christ’s miracles was performed at a wedding feast, where there were no doubt music and dancing.

At the stated meeting of the Washington Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, held at Seattle on the evening of Nov. 20, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: “Resolved that the Commandery of Washington of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in recognition of the conspicuous ability and distinguished services to the nation, during the late war for the preservation of the Union, of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, now in command of our national Armies, and in further recognition of the loyalty and valor displayed by the volunteer forces of the Union cause during that war, of which Gen. Miles was and is an eminent representative, earnestly recommends to the Congress of the United States the revival of the rank of Lieutenant General of the Army, to continue at least for and during the present incumbency of the Army commandership. Resolved that a certified copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress for presentation to that honorable body, one to Gen. Miles and one to each of our sister commanderies, requesting similar action upon their part.”

J. Schuyler Crosby in a letter to the New York “World” says: “In the summer of 1874 Lord Dunraven called upon Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, then commanding the military division of the Missouri, and presented letters of introduction to the General. Lord Dunraven desired an opportunity of visiting the far West for the purpose of getting some good shooting and seeing the Yellowstone Park. The Indians at this time were troublesome and in a dangerous temper if not in open hostility, it being a little over a year before Custer and his command were killed. Gen. Sheridan received Lord Dunraven with great courtesy and directed that a letter be given him to the commanding officers of certain posts in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, directing them to furnish him with such means, escorts, etc., as to enable him to have good hunting and in order that he might see the country under as favorable conditions as possible. Gen. Sheridan told me that Dunraven presented these letters and received at the hands of the officers every consideration and kindness during his visit to the West, and that on his coming over to Chicago Dunraven did not call upon him, and on his return to England failed to write or in any way acknowledge the civilities shown him. Gen. Sheridan furthermore stated, not only often to me, but on several occasions to others

and at a large dinner given in Washington a year before he died, that Lord Dunraven had behaved in a most unsportsmanlike way in ‘slaughtering’ big game, and in a most forcible way denounced him as ‘a cad and no sportsman.’”

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., concludes a recent historical sketch of the 4th U. S. Cav. in the “Journal of the Military Service Institution” by saying: “During the forty years of its official existence the 4th Cav. has had seven Colonels—men of distinction in their profession: Edwin V. Sumner (March 3, ’55—March 16, ’61), who molded the regiment after the old dragoon pattern and became one of the great Generals of the Army of the Potomac; Robert E. Lee (Mar. 16, ’61—April 25, ’61), afterward the famous Confederate chieftain; John Sedgwick (April 25, ’61—May 9, ’64), the able Union soldier who gave up his life at the head of his corps in the Wilderness; Lawrence P. Graham (May 9, ’64—Dec. 15, ’70), one of the heroes of Resaca de la Palma; Ranald S. Mackenzie (Dec. 15, ’70—Nov. 1, ’82), the brilliant young cavalryman and scourge of the border Indians; William B. Royall (Nov. 1, ’82—Oct. 10, ’87), scarred veteran of two wars and innumerable conflicts with savages, and Charles E. Compton (Oct. 19, ’87), the present head of the regiment—a fine type of the volunteer and regular service. Behind these leaders have ridden, boot to boot, for thousands of miles over trackless deserts, through dangerous cañons, up the faces of towering cliffs and across rivers broad and deep, dusty columns of fearless horsemen; many have left their bones bleaching on the burning sands of Texas, in the glare of an Arizona sun or resting in more or less ‘hospitable graves’ in Kansas, Virginia and Georgia. The deeds of these brave Americans can cavaliers deserve to be chronicled at greater length than is practicable here; in these peaceful days there is no nobler task to which one of its younger officers can devote himself than to fully record the achievements of the regiment to which he has the privilege and honor to belong.”

Two of the four Police Commissioners of the city of New York are graduates of the Military Academy, and Peter Conlin, who has just been appointed Chief of Police, after acting for some time in that capacity without being commissioned, is an old soldier of the Civil War. His selection is a wise one; he has had large experience in the police force, and has proven his capacity for the position he is to fill. As a young man of twenty Conlin, when President Lincoln called for troops in 1861, marched down Broadway with the 12th Regt., under command of Gen. Daniel Butterfield. He was in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines’ Mill, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, in the last of which he was severely wounded. During the war he joined the Irish Brigade as 2d Lieutenant of Co. E, in the 69th Regt. After his return from the war he served for a time as collector of internal revenue in Louisiana, and was appointed to the police force in 1869, reaching the grade of inspector Aug. 8, 1887. Chief Conlin was subjected to a rigid written examination and his clear and exhaustive reply to the questions asked showed that he was thoroughly informed as to his duties. Being asked what part of the U. S. Drill Regulations he would require a sergeant, captain and inspector of police to thoroughly understand, he replied: “A sergeant, school of the company; a captain, school of the company and regiment; an inspector, school of the company, regiment and brigade. Being asked what disposition he would advise for the 1st Brigade of the N. Y. National Guard in the event of a strike in the city of New York, having its center at the Broadway power house, Broadway and Houston street; the Third avenue power house, Bowery and Bayard street, and the power house at Sixth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, Mr. Conlin answered: One regiment to cover south of the Eighth street and west of Broadway; one regiment Eighth to Thirty-fourth street, west of Broadway headquarters Union Square; one regiment at Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, Thirty-fourth street, up, west; one battalion at Harlem; one regiment at Bayard and Bowery (the largest regiment), east of Broadway, south of Fourteenth street, and one regiment at Stuyvesant Square, Seventeenth street and Second avenue, from Fourteenth street up to Eighty-sixth street; a piece of artillery at Fifth street and Sixth avenue, one at Bayard and Bowery and one at Seventeenth street and Second avenue and rest in reserve, with troop at Houston and Broadway; only grape and cannister to be used.”

In their report to the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 17, 1895, the National Park Commission, John P. Nicholson, chairman, say that they have constructed sections 5, 6 and 7 of Confederate avenue and United States avenue, both running from the Emmitsburg road to Hancock avenue, which runs from the National Cemetery gate southward along the main Union line of battle to the end of United States avenue, and is now being converted into a Telford road of the finest style, 25 feet wide, with two side loops 20 feet wide reaching out to interesting localities. An avenue is also under contract running from the Wheatfield road south on the border of the Valley of Death to the Devil’s Den, and thence curved around and following the line of battle of the 3d Corps to the Crawford land line. There is also being constructed a Seminary avenue running south from the Chambersburg pike along Seminary ridge to the Wheatfield road to connect there with section 4 of Confederate avenue, long since completed. All the avenues will be constructed on the Telford system, which will last for ages. Two massive bridges have been built over Plum Run. Steel towers 75 feet high are being constructed for Seminary ridge, one of 60 feet for Big Round Top and one of 60 feet for Culp’s Hill. These are being erected by the Variety Iron Works, of Cleveland, O. Fences have been constructed, fence along the completed avenue wherever needed, with gates at proper points. Sixty-two new iron carriages similar to those marking U. S. regulars on the field have been ordered for the guns representing the volunteer batteries of the Union Army, which were mounted on inferior carriages. Excellent granite foundations support each carriage. The positions and evolutions of the various commands of the Union Army were mostly determined and marked by the Memorial Association. But those of the Confederate Army remained for this commission to ascertain and fix. Much attention has been given to this. Surviving Confederate officers and soldiers have been invited to visit this field; also the authorities of the Southern States have been requested to send commissioners representing Confederate commands to point out positions. The responses from the South to these invitations and requests have been very encouraging, and the commission have had the aid of many Confederate soldiers of intelligence, some of high rank, in fixing positions and movements of Confederate troops. Engineering operations have delayed the completion of the map of the battlefield.

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Additional instructions have been issued to Rear Adm. Selfridge regarding the protection of American interests in Turkey. Adm. Selfridge with the San Francisco is now at Alexandretta. He will not stay at this point but will cruise along the coast. It is understood that the report is true that the Sultan declined to grant his request to send the Marblehead to Constantinople.

A sample of 13-inch smokeless powder will be delivered at the Indian Head Proving Ground about the 1st of next month. Samples of this caliber have been chemically tried and have given good results. In addition to 13-inch, 12, 10 and 8-inch samples of smokeless powder will be tested. It is expected that the torpedo boat Cushing will bring the powder to the proving ground.

It was reported during the past week that the appointment of the board to revise the Navy Regulations was due to the alleged attempt of the Bureau of Navigation to increase its authority by means of regulations. Heretofore this bureau has had charge of the preparation and promulgation of regulations. This statement is explicitly denied at the Department. Some criticism is made of the fact that the chairman of the board is the law officer who will have to construe the regulations after he has assisted in the revision.

Col. G. L. Gillespie, C. E., U. S. A., has devised an effective way of preventing tugboats from dumping ashes, mud and sand in New York Harbor, and that is for every cubic yard of mud not dumped at the mud buoy, but disposed of on the way back to make a reduction from the bills against the Government. For a while the tugboat captains took heed and dropped the mud where it belonged. But they soon grew careless again. Deductions were made and suit is threatened, but we doubt very much if it will ever be brought. Right is right in this case.

Hanging on the wall in Paymr. Gen. Stanton's office at the War Department, is an Indian war bonnet, which is regarded by experts as one of the handsomest ever seen. In fact, Gen. Stanton himself says it surpasses anything he has ever found when, during the troubles at the head of a detachment of troops, he swooped down upon an Indian village. The bonnet was presented to Gen. Stanton by James K. Moore, post trader at Fort Washakie, and was made by the Washakie Indians. The bonnet is about 9 feet long, including the bonnet proper and tail, and has about 100 fine eagle feathers sewed along a strip of bright colored cloth. Upon the end of each of the feathers are streamers of red horsehair. The head of the bonnet is covered with beads.

Representative Fischer, of New York, introduced in the House on Tuesday and asked for the immediate consideration of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, when appointed, be directed to investigate the reports that the battleship Texas is faulty in construction. The committee is authorized and directed to inquire into all matters pertaining to the plans, construction, cost and seaworthiness of said ship." Mr. Crisp objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Fischer, in speaking of the resolution afterward, said that he had introduced the resolution because his attention had been attracted to the recent breakdowns of the Texas, and because reports had reached him of such grave defects in the vessel that the facts ought to be known to the country and especially to shipbuilders.

In an appendix to Col. Ernst's report Adj't. Carson submits an estimate showing that the permanent increase to the annual appropriations for the Academy that would be required by the proposed increase in the number of cadets would be \$43,740 for pay of the cadets. Additional quarters would be needed costing from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Two appendices contain elaborate reports on the military schools of other nations, and a paper by 1st. Lieut. C. De W. Wilcox, 2d Cav., on the relation between the Military Academy and other institutions of learning in the United States. The reports of the committees of the Board of Visitors are voluminous, but contain few recommendations not embraced in the report of the board. Mr. J. M. Wright, who reported on the encampment of the cadets, criticizes their lack of training in the methods of laying out camps and pitching tents. He also criticizes the generous allowance of the personal baggage which is granted to the cadets in camp. He speaks highly of the drills.

The British army officer of to-day is a different sort of person to what he was some years ago, according to "Blackwood's Magazine." The mess dinner, no longer a gorge sometimes accompanied with intemperance, has been curtailed into a well-cooked, gracefully served meal, at the conclusion of which the wine is passed round once or twice, and then five out of six of the diners betake themselves to the smoking, which the intemperate advocates of temperance denounce as a provocative to drink, but which, without a shadow of doubt, has cut down the subaltern's average wine bill to one-third its former figure. A bumptious young officer is snubbed and wheeled into line until he has been reduced to a due diffidence of self, and this remedy has been found far preferable either to deluging an offender's bedclothes with slops or of thrusting his dress uniform up the chimney. And yet many are still found who speak lovingly of the "good old times" and despairingly of the modern milk and water methods.

W. H. Jaques, late U. S. N., read a paper Nov. 13 in the theatre of the United Service Institution, London, on "War Material in the United States." He expressed the opinion that the introduction of smokeless powder is at present telling more on gunnery than anything in gun construction, and he considered that England had been more successful with cordite than other powers with any other form of smokeless powder. In armor-piercing projectiles the United States takes the lead. Generally it is now considered in America that six-inch Harvey plates can defeat six-inch projectiles, including the excellent ones made by Holtzer, which may be taken as the standard for international comparison. The Brown gun is the best exponent of the wire-wound gun system in America. In armor the United States have an enviable record. The Carnegie Company, the lecturer said, is taking the lead at present; the chief advances on the year are the gas-hardening methods of Krupp, Schneider, and the reworking process, patented by Carnegie.

The Cincinnati "Enquirer" of Dec. 3 says: "Quietly and without a flourish of trumpets Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Miles, his Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Michler, and Col. Le Grand Cannon, of New York, arrived in this city Sunday evening in their special car, Wildwood, from Columbus. Upon their arrival they im-

mediately drove to the residence of Mr. F. B. Wiborg, on Clifton avenue, where the distinguished party spent the Sabbath. Yesterday morning the Commander-in-Chief visited Fort Thomas, accompanied by the officers of his party and Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Wiborg. The customary salute of thirteen guns, due to his rank, was given him, and Col. Cochran and his staff did the honors. The troops were drawn up to receive him, and the band greeted the Commander with a number of musical selections, after which the whole party sat down to lunch, the guests of Col. Cochran. Owing to the inclemency of the weather no military display was made, the General contenting himself with inspecting the post quarters and conferring with the officers, taking his departure about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. From the fort the General and his party drove to the Queen City Club, while the ladies went home to prepare for the night journey. At the club the General met several members of the club, upon whom the Commander-in-Chief made a most pleasing impression by his bonhomie and the broadness of his views on subjects military and civil. In answer to an inquiry Gen. Miles said: 'I have been agreeably surprised, not alone in the character and personnel of the different garrisons, but also in the excellent discipline preserved. The experience has been that during times of peace the latter is sometimes relaxed, but in the reports I have read and from what I have seen this has not been the case. I found this especially true at Fort Thomas, and I cannot say too much in praise of the officers and men stationed there.' The General and his party dined at the club, where they were joined by the ladies in time to take the special car Wildwood, in which the trip southward is continued. Mrs. Wiborg accompanies Gen. and Mrs. Miles on the tour of inspection, which includes Atlanta, Fort McPherson, Savannah, Charleston and Fortress Monroe."

The Army Chief of Ordnance in his annual report tells us that the Crozier 10-inch wire-wound gun has been fired 210 rounds and is still in good condition. Three other wire-wound guns manufactured by the Department have been tested. Two have failed and one is under trial. The 5-inch Brown segmental gun shows good endurance. The Crozier gun has shown that guns on this principle have sufficient endurance and stability. Yet, in the judgment of Gen. Flagler, it has no valuable advantage over the built-up, hooped gun of the service type and has less structural stiffness. The question of comparative cost is not yet determined. To decide it, an appropriation is asked for a limited number of this type. Gen. Flagler presents his reasons for asking for an appropriation for a type 16-inch gun. There is no analogy, he argues, between the use of such a gun by the Army and its use by the Navy. The naval gun is limited as to weight and length and, being mounted on a movable support, can be placed in a position which will give the best results. The Army gun is on a fixed platform and must fight an enemy who chooses his own position. Navy objections to the 10-inch gun do not, therefore, apply to its use by the Army. Other powers use this or a larger gun for coast defense. A 12-inch gun can no longer penetrate modern armor. It will require three years to complete a type gun. John Ericsson, who had made as thorough a study of guns as any man living, thirty-three years ago, May 19, 1862, said, speaking of the increasing caliber of guns: "Whatever the size may be there let us stop and then go for the highest initial velocity. The proposed 16-inch shot will, in my opinion, be found very near the true size for producing maximum effect." Gen. Flagler certainly should have an appropriation for his type gun. Gen. Flagler reports that his 12-inch B. L. steel mortar has stood 335 rounds without injury, 180 rounds with pressures from 31,000 to 37,000 pounds. It shows but little erosion and can be fired with an indefinite number of additional rounds. The gas check, with which there was at first some trouble, is now nearly perfect. The difficulties with the breech mechanism have also been overcome. A graphic representation is given in the report to show its accuracy of fire, the deck of the U. S. S. Philadelphia being represented as the target. From one to four shots are represented as planted in it at eight ranges varying from 9,285 yards to 11,859 yards. In a test for rapidity the mortar was fired in an average a little over two minutes for each shot. Satisfactory results were obtained with sixteen 12-inch mortars fired so nearly together as to simulate volley firing. The Grusowker 12-inch minimum-port casement carriage has been recommended for acceptance, experimental tests having shown it to be efficient and adapted for use in the service. The Gordon disappearing carriage has defects, but can be used in some situations. The Gordon experimental 12-inch mortar carriage, with certain changes easily made, would have positive advantages over the service spring-return mortar carriage, and it will cost less. Experiments with 6-pounder and 4.7-inch quick fire guns have been so satisfactory that the Department is prepared to supply them for seacoast defense as soon as emplacements are ready.

TO REORGANIZE THE NAVAL ENGINEERS.
Section 735. Mr. Squire:—"To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy; to increase the usefulness and numbers of the Corps of Naval Engineers; to induce the scientific institutions to provide a naval engineering reserve for time of war; to establish a naval engineering experimental station, and to encourage the study of the mechanic arts and sciences, and particularly that of naval engineering in the technological colleges of the country."

Sects. 1 to 5 provide that the active list of the Engineer Corps of the Navy shall consist of 18 Captains, 25 Commanders, 60 lieutenant commanders, 70 lieutenants, 65 lieutenants (junior grade), and 65 ensigns and a number of engineer cadets, as provided by subsequent sections. There shall be a chief of bureau and Director General of naval engineering, with the rank of Rear Admiral, and two Inspectors General, Commodores. They are to be selected from officers not below grade of Lieutenant Commander, and are to hold office four years. The Director General shall be a member of every naval board concerning the policy of the Navy. The Senior Inspector General shall be his assistant, and take his place in the event of resignation, absence or sickness. He shall prepare the plans and specifications for all new machinery, direct experimental research, and shall at least once in two years visit and report upon the technological schools with an engineering course and to which an engineer officer has been detailed. He shall be a member of speed trial boards, shall prepare forms and books of instruction for officers of the Engineer Corps, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Director General. The Junior Inspector General shall have charge of construction and repairs, the selection of auxiliary mechanical appliances not designed by the bureau, and shall conduct experiments with a view to selecting the best mechanical appliances. He shall visit modern ships and report upon the relative merits of types of machinery and installation. Under his direction there

shall be prepared monographs upon subjects relating to the naval engineering profession, which shall be furnished free of cost to all students who are pursuing a course of engineering which shall fit them for appointment as engineer cadets.

Sects. 6 to 10 require examinations for promotion as were provided by Sec. 1493 and 1496. Those who served in the Civil War are exempt from the examination provided for in Sec. 1496, which is amended by the addition of the following proviso: "Provided, That the aforesaid board shall be composed of officers of the same corps as that of the officer to be examined, and that no records other than those which may be on file in the Navy Department from Commanders-in-Chief, commanding officers, and senior officers of the same corps as that of the officer to be examined shall be accepted as evidence in determining the mental and professional qualifications of the officer to be examined." The title of the bureau is charged to the Bureau of Engineering, and it shall have charge of all machinery and their appurtenances used on board of naval vessels, not including gun carriages, torpedoes, torpedo tubes, and fittings, and the control of fuel and its testing. Boards for the examination, inspection and survey of engineering material, tools and supplies and contracts therefor under the cognizance of the Bureau of Engineering shall, when practicable, be composed exclusively of officers of the Engineer Corps. The senior engineer officer attached to any vessel in commission shall have command of the engineers' division, and should be directly responsible to the commanding officer for everything connected with his department. He shall have no authority independent of the commanding officer, and in the performance of his duty shall be regarded as executing the orders of the commanding officer and representing his authority.

Sec. 11 provides for retirement at 60 years of age with 75 per cent of sea pay after thirty years' service, upon application, with 60 per cent. The President can retire an officer after thirty years' upon the recommendation of the Secretary. The number retired by virtue of thirty years' service is limited to six in each fiscal year. Sec. 12 provides for the appointment by the President of one engineer cadet from the District of Columbia, and three at large, and two may be kept at the Academy by each Senator until the number provided for is reached, and after that one. The senior and junior Senators from a State are to alternate in the selection of candidates. Presidential appointments and nominations by the delegates shall be made one each year, in each case, until the positions are filled, and thereafter whenever a vacancy occurs. The Secretary of the Navy shall designate the order in which the delegates from the Territories shall nominate their candidates. Until the class first appointed under this bill enter their fourth year, appointments to the engineer division of naval cadets shall be made as now, except that volunteers only shall be appointed. Sec. 13.—After June 30 following the passage of the bill, and until the corps is full, thirty cadets shall be appointed in excess of vacancies May 31. After that the appointments shall be double the vacancies in the lowest grade. Graduates of approved technological schools between 19 and 24 and in good physical condition shall be eligible to appointment as engineer cadets in the corps to the extent of the vacancies left after the appointment of Academy cadets. Until the corps is full thirty may be appointed, less the Academy cadets. Sec. 14.—Engineer cadets shall be assigned to cruising ships for one year, then to working navy yards or scientific post-graduate schools for practical instruction. They shall undergo a physical and professional examination, and commissioned in the order of merit. At least one-half the vacancies in the corps shall be filled by graduates. Bilged cadets shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay. If the successful candidates do not equal the vacancies the surplus vacancies shall be filled from the successful engineer cadets of the following years. They should have the pay as now provided for naval cadets, instruction at the yards and post-graduate schools to count as sea pay. Sec. 15.—Loans of models, planes and machinery are to be made to the approved scientific institutions.

Sec. 16.—That Sec. 1484 and 1485, Revised Statutes, be amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1484.—Officers of the staff corps of the Navy graduated at the Naval Academy shall take precedence in their several corps and in their several grades, and shall take rank with officers of the line of the Navy, according to the dates borne by the diplomas or certificates awarded to them at the completion of the course of study at the Naval Academy before performing service afloat in other than practice ships, and according to their relative proficiency at such dates, as shown by the ratio which the merit mark obtained by each graduate bears to the maximum obtainable mark, and officers who have been unlawfully advanced or lost numbers on the Navy Register, shall be considered to have gained or lost rank accordingly. Sec. 1485.—The officers of the staff corps of the Navy not graduated at the Naval Academy shall take precedence in their several corps and in their respective grades, and with officers on the line with whom they rank according to length of service in the Navy."

Sec. 17.—That officers of the Corps of Naval Engineers shall not be entitled by virtue of their rank to command the line or in other staff corps. They shall not be required to perform duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except when assigned to such command or duty by competent authority. Sec. 18.—That every commissioned officer of the Engineer Corps of the Navy who shall have a regular or supervisory watch in the engine room shall be a ward-room officer. Sec. 19.—That the sum of \$750 is hereby appropriated to engrave a plate for printing the new commissions. Sec. 20.—That by reason of the scarcity of naval engineers, all the naval cadets of the engineer division who have completed the course of study at the Naval Academy, and who are now performing duty at sea or elsewhere, shall be ordered to Annapolis at the earliest practicable day for the final examinations preliminary to promotion, and upon passing the several examinations satisfactorily, as required by the Academic Board, shall be commissioned by the President as Assistant Engineers. Sec. 21.—That for the purpose of providing a suitable place where engineering experiments may be carried on to the best advantage, the naval station at New London, Conn., shall be placed in charge of the Chief of Bureau of Engineering in the Department of the Navy, who shall, under the Secretary of the Navy, conduct such experiments and make such researches as may be necessary or expedient for the best interest of the naval service. That there shall also be established at this station, which shall be called the United States naval experiment station, a post-graduate course for engineer officers of the Navy and Revenue Marine Service, under such rules as may be approved by the Secretary of the Navy. That the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, in addition to the regular appropriation now made for the naval station at New London, Conn., to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

December 14, 1895.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Lieut. E. E. Gayle, 2d Art., under recent regulations, has taken charge of the recruiting department at Fort Preble, Me.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., wife and child, left San Francisco Nov. 30 on the steamer Rio for the Asiatic station.

Gen. Edward Wright, who served with great credit during the war as Colonel of the 24th Iowa Inf., and received the brevet of Brigadier General for gallantry, died Dec. 6 at Des Moines.

Lieut. Col. Thomas McGregor, 8th Cav., has assumed command of the regiment and of the post of Fort Meade, S. D., during the absence on leave until March next of Col. C. H. Carlton.

Capt. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., and Mrs. Schley were the guests of honor at a dinner given on the evening of Dec. 10 by Dr. and Mrs. J. Monfort Schley, of 1 East Sixty-second street, New York City.

Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. A., stationed at San Antonio, Tex., was in Atlanta, Ga., this week and from there goes to Washington, D. C., where he will remain until after the holidays.

Miss Florence Theodora Gouraud, daughter of Col. G. E. Gouraud, made her debut in society Dec. 10 at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Charles I. Pardee, 6 East Forty-third street, New York City.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field, Lieut. H. M. Hodges and Ensign W. O. Huhne, U. S. N., were the guests of Comdr. Miller, of the N. Y. Naval Militia, on the evening of Dec. 10, on board the New Hampshire.

"How to Enter the Army" is described in two papers by Gen. O. Howard, U. S. A., appearing in "Harper's Round Table." The first is in the number for Dec. 10 and describes the method by enlistment.

Engr.-in-Chief Melville returned to Washington on Monday last from New York, where he inspected work in progress at the yard. He expresses himself as being very well satisfied with the condition he found there.

The Adjutant General of Illinois has purchased fifty copies of Capt. A. L. Wagner's "Organization and Tactics" and the same number of "Security and Information" for the use of the National Guard of that State.

Gen. Merritt gave a theater party last week in Chicago for Gen. and Mrs. M. D. Hardin, U. S. A., in return for a very handsome reception given him lately by Gen. and Mrs. Hardin at their home on the North Side.

In the pockets of a man who committed suicide on the Bowery, New York, Dec. 8, by drinking carbolic acid, was found a discharge certificate from the U. S. Army, made out in the name of John H. McDonald, dated Fort Duchesne, Utah Territory. It showed that the man had served five years from 1887, and that he had been a member of Co. D, 21st Inf., Capt. Thomas H. Bradley, now retired.

The Cincinnati "Tribune," Dec. 3, says: "Louis P. Schindel has received notification that he was the successful competitor at the examination recently held at his home at Allentown, Pa., for an appointment to West Point as a cadet at the Military Academy. Congressman Erdman, who had to choose from seven applicants, thought best to leave it to an examination and appoint the winner. The 6th Inf. to a man rejoices with Louis in his success."

The "Illustrated American" for Dec. 7 contains an illustrated story, by Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Thomas, of the founding of that military post by Lieut. Gen. Phil Sheridan, together with a brief description of that most charming spot. The Cincinnati "Enquirer" says: "Lieut. Atkinson is well known as a litterateur, and his many articles in the press of the city have been highly appreciated, owing to their interesting telling and high literary style. His story of the 'West Point of the West' is thoroughly pleasing."

A San Francisco dispatch says: "The wife of Chester White, just resigned from the revenue cutter service, has commenced divorce proceedings against her husband. In return for the charges of unofficerlike conduct preferred against Capt. Healy, commander of the Bear, by White and Lieuts. Daniels and Dorry, thirty of the petty officers and crew of the Bear have filed charges against these three. The crew have taken a decided stand on the side of their suspended commander, and the charges forwarded to Washington accuse White, Dorry and Daniels of various acts punishable under the rules of the service."

The new home of Capt. Bartlett Cromwell, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cromwell was thrown open to a throng of their friends at a 5-o'clock tea on Tuesday. The decorations in the handsomely furnished drawing rooms were green and yellow. Vases of Meteor roses stood in conspicuous places, harmonizing the blending of colors. Mrs. Cromwell received in a costume of delicate gray silk trimmed with thread lace. Miss Cromwell was gowned in white organdy trimmed with yellow ribbon. Miss Benham, Miss Woodward and Miss Sigsbee were assisting in receiving the guests. The tea table held sprays of Meteor roses in a slender silver vase. Mrs. Kilbourn and Mrs. Greer presided at the dainty tea table. Mrs. Bartlett Cromwell will be at home Fridays in January.

The marriage of Miss Caroline Caldwell Jenkins, youngest daughter of the late Adm. Jenkins, U. S. N., to the Rev. Dr. William G. Andrews, archdeacon of the Episcopal Church of Connecticut, was solemnized on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Parker, in Washington. Rev. Dr. McKim performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Alice Jenkins, and the groomsmen was Prof. Charles M. Andrews, a brother of the groom. Dr. F. T. Jenkins, the bride's brother, gave her away. Owing to the recent death of Adm. Jenkins no cards were issued for the wedding, which was attended only by the immediate families of the happy couple and two schoolmates of the bride. The future home of Dr. and Mrs. Andrews will be at Guilford, Conn.

The wedding of Lieut. James Murray Arrasmith, of the U. S. A., and Miss Nelsie Patrick Hughes, daughter of Mr. William H. S. Hughes and niece of Mr. J. N. H. Patrick, which occurred Dec. 4, was one of the most beautiful that has ever been witnessed in Omaha, and it was particularly fitting that Mr. Patrick's charming old mansion at "Happy Hollow" should have been the scene of this happy event, since Miss Hughes' mother, just twenty-five years ago to a day, was married there, says the *Excelsior*. The Rev. Thomas J. Mackay, of All Saints, performed the ceremony, and the bridesmaids were Miss Himebaugh, Miss Doane, Miss Curtis, and Miss Bessie Yates. The groomsmen were Lieuts. Wells, Penn, Hines and Powell. Miss Woolworth, as maid of honor, walked with the best man, Dr. Henderson, of St. Louis. A large representation of society people was present, among them being Gen. J. R. Brooke and Mrs. Brooke, the officers and ladies from Omaha and Fort Omaha, etc.

Simultaneously with the beginning of gayety in town does our small but very interesting neighbor, Governor's Island, resume the social activities for which it is famous, says the New York "Herald." The snug little club house is looking more inviting than ever, the smoothly waxed floor of the ballroom appearing sufficiently tempting to explain the enthusiasm of the officers and their wives and friends over the weekly hop, which is an unfailing feature of the winter social campaign, and many of the residents are already beginning to entertain house parties and inaugurate a series of luncheons and dinners. Among the visitors to the island just now is Miss Kilpatrick, daughter of the late Gen. Kilpatrick, as a guest of her sister, Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty, who little more than a year ago became the bride of Lieut. Rafferty, stationed at Governor's Island. It will be remembered that this marriage, performed by Archbishop Corrigan at the Murray Hill Hotel, was one of the largest of the season.

Lieut. Geo. C. Creighton, U. S. R. M., of the Revenue cutter Perry, stationed at San Francisco, was married on Dec. 5 to Miss Mary Gertrude Campbell at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,084 Twelfth street in the above city. The rooms of the house were beautifully decorated with flowers, palms, etc. The Rev. Thomas McSweeney, of St. Francis de Sales Church, assisted by Rev. Father Cranwell, of St. Mary's, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a handsome gown of white duchesse satin, en traine, with Honiton lace. A long tulle veil was fastened with a diamond star, the gift of the groom. She was attended by her sister, Miss Mabel Campbell, as maid of honor, and by Miss Lucie B. Sampson, of Denver, Miss Mabel Forester, Miss Mercie Stevenson and Miss Gertrude Willard as bridesmaids, who were attired in gowns of yellow satin under white mull, with trimmings of yellow insertion and yellow ribbons, with yellow chrysanthemums. Lieut. George M. Daniels acted as best man and Lieuts. W. C. Meyers, J. E. Dorry, C. S. Craig and E. V. Johnson as ushers. The groom, his best man and the ushers wore full-dress uniforms, the wedding being military in its appointments. After the ceremony the guests were served to a dainty supper, and late in the evening bride and groom departed for Coronado, where they will pass a few days, and thence visit the various places of interest in Southern California. The young couple received an unusually large number of gifts of great beauty and value. Miss Campbell is well known in the social circles of Oakland, and also as a dramatic reader of great ability, being a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory of Boston. She has appeared in several plays, here and in San Francisco, having made her debut in the latter city, on which occasion she received much favorable criticism.

EXPLORING THE COLORADO RIVER.

The San Francisco "Call" says: 2d Lieut. M. F. Davis, 4th Cav., who accompanied 1st Lieut. C. L. Potter, of the Engineers, in his late expedition down the Colorado River, is busily engaged on his official report of the undertaking. Although the report is primarily prepared for official eyes, it will be no ordinary compilation of technical information and forbidding statistics. On the contrary, the report will record one of the most thrilling experiences which human beings ever survived. Speaking of their adventures, Lieut. Davis said yesterday: "Some time near the 1st of October Lieut. Potter received orders to proceed to investigate the possibilities of the Colorado River for navigation purposes, from the mouth of the Virgin River to Yuma. The understanding was that he was to proceed to the Needles and from there be towed up the river, a distance of 250 miles, by Indians."

The adventures of the party, as described in the "Call," were very thrilling. As Indian boatmen refused to brave the cruel rapids of the treacherous river, two old trappers were hired who for \$5 a day were willing to undertake the risk. They were experienced water men and cool-headed. They had bow and stern lines, each 200 feet long, and at one point had to send the men up on cliffs 100 feet high, from which, by the aid of the lines, they would "snub" the boat around the ledges of the canyon walls. In one day within six and one-half miles they shot fifteen dangerous rapids. Before them seemed almost certain destruction and to turn back was impossible. The further they went the deeper and blacker became the canyon. Concerning rapid No. 26 Lieut. Smith says:

"Here on both sides towered the steep black walls 1,000 feet high. Between these walls for a mile there was nothing but angry, hissing form. We examined first one side and then the other for ledges along which we might climb and draw the boat. It was useless, and to attempt to run that frightful place would have been madness. It was at this point that Maj. Powell's men abandoned him. We searched for the trail by which they escaped from the prison-like inclosure, but in vain. In our explorations I had sprained my ankle and we were compelled to lie over a couple of days until I could walk. In the meantime Lieut. Potter investigated several branch canyons in the hope of finding a means of egress. On the Arizona side he followed a canyon for eight miles, to where it abruptly ended in a perpendicular wall 4,000 feet high. He followed a canyon on the Colorado side fifteen miles with a similar result. At last we determined to take desperate chances. Taking all our provisions and outfit from the boat, we prepared to attempt to follow a faint bighorn trail for a few miles. Lieut. Potter and the rest of the party went on ahead, while I stayed with the boat. The plan was to turn the boat loose and let it shoot the rapids empty and unguided. Lieut. Potter and his party would attempt to catch it as it went by. I waited half a day, and in that time the Lieutenant had reached the river three miles further on. Then I turned the boat loose and in ten minutes it shot by them like a race horse. That left us but one alternative, to follow the bighorn trail. Taking provisions, a blanket each, and our firearms, we started on this perilous journey. Sometimes our path was 100 feet wide, sometimes for 100 feet we had scarcely six inches to cling to. In the latter situation our sensations were horrible. Over 1,000 feet below us yawned the black chasm; beneath us the rock was treacherous and slippery. It was always level, always the same dizzy height from the white, brawling stream below. For twenty-two miles we followed this dangerous trail. Then, with feelings of joy, we emerged upon the Huapais Desert. We were three days in crossing this. We had plenty of water and provisions, but the men's shoes had given out and they suffered greatly from the hot sand and the cacti. On the third day we reached the Union Pacific Railroad and were taken up. We then proceeded to the Needles and completed the trip as originally contemplated without incident. We found that the river could not be navigated advantageously by any vessel drawing more than two or three feet of water without the expenditure of an immense sum of money."

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOD, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 17, Dept. Platte Dec. 6, 1895.

The theoretical instruction of officers, begun on Nov. 1, 1895, will be continued until and cease on Feb. 29, 1896. This announcement is made conformably to A. R. 230, in accordance with which the instruction will be carried on.

By command of Brig. Gen. Copperger.

THEO. SCHWAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 19, Dept. Cal. Nov. 25, 1895.

Publishes the classification of gunners of the 5th Art. at the battery competition held in the year 1895, under the provisions of G. O. No. 132, series of 1890, and No. 14, series 1895, H. Q. A. There was a full set of instruments under G. O. No. 49, 1889, H. Q. A., at all the battery stations. The maximum aggregate figure of merit for each gunner is 100. The aggregate figure of merit of the batteries arranged in order of standing is as follows: C, 2039.5; H, 1730.0; K, 1692.2; B, 1638.1; I, 1389.4; A, 1256.8; M, 1026.8; L, 1014.8; E, 945.4.

G. O. 60, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Dec. 5, 1895.

Announces that the military reservation of Fort Pembina, N. D., declared by Executive Order of Oct. 4, 1870, is transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior, the same being no longer required for military purposes. By direction of the Secretary of War, ordnance officers of posts will issue to officers in charge of bands or of company musicians, upon their requisitions, arms (rifles or carbines, according to arm of service), ammunition and equipments therefor, which will be kept in barracks for use in case of emergencies. In like manner, revolvers will be supplied as sidearms for company musicians when they take the field. When the ordnance officer of the post has not sufficient arms or stores for this purpose on hand, he will make requisition therefor on the Chief of Ordnance. Swords will no longer be carried by band or company musicians of foot troops.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

THOS. M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Dec. 9, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 7, 1895.

Retirement.

By operation of law, Section 1, act of June 30, 1882. Maj. Richard S. Vickery, Surg., Dec. 7, 1895.

Transfers.

2d Lieut. Eli A. Helmick from the 6th Inf. to the 2d Inf., Dec. 2, 1895, vice Ryther, transferred to the 6th Inf.

2d Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther from the 2d Inf. to the 6th Inf., Dec. 2, 1895, vice Helmick, transferred to the 2d Inf.

Casualty.

Maj. James R. Roche (retired) died Dec. 1, 1895, at Los Angeles, Cal.

Wholly Retired.

For disability not incident to the service, Section 1252, Revised Statutes.

Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg., Dec. 4, 1895.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 17, Dept. Cal., Nov. 26, 1895.

Before a G. C. M. which convened at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 73, c. s., Dept. Colo., and of which Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav., is president, and 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., is Judge Advocate, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf. Charge—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Specification—in that 1st Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., was drunk in the presence of enlisted men. This at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Oct. 12, 1895. Plea—"Not guilty." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—"To be confined to the limits of the post for the period of three months, and to be reprimanded in orders." In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., the charges were accompanied by the usual certificate of the post commander that he had "fully investigated the character and force of the evidence in the case and had assured himself that the facts could be fully established." It, however, appears in evidence that the accused officer had no knowledge that charges had been preferred against him until two days after they had been forwarded to department headquarters. In cases of such serious moment, the preliminary investigation should be exceptionally searching and exhaustive, and it is regarded as especially unfortunate in this instance that the accused officer was not given opportunity to submit such a statement of facts as he was prepared to prove in his defense. Regarding the merits of this case the usual diversity of opinion is observed among witnesses of apparently equal credibility and observation. While it is established that the accused was for a short period of time under the influence of liquor on the day in question, and that at about 4 o'clock P. M., he was in fact drunk, the technical allegation that such drunkenness occurred in the presence of enlisted men does not seem to be so clearly made out. The reviewing authority fully recognizes the reprehensible character of the conduct of the accused on this occasion, and that, of itself, it justly merits the reprimand which the court has adjudged; but the finding not being supported by that weight of evidence which precludes reasonable doubt, approval is reluctantly withheld. Lieut. Gurovits will be restored to duty.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wheaton.

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

Circular 13, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Dec. 5, 1895.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Transfers and Assignments of Claims.—The restrictions of the Comptroller of the Treasury in regard to the allowance of credits to disbursing officers for payments made by them on powers of attorney or other forms of transfer or assignment being so great as to amount practically to a prohibition of such payments, disbursing officers will refuse to pay the assignee of any claim, except as to assignments authorized by pars. 1300 and 1388 of the Army Regulations of 1895.

When claims or vouchers which have been assigned are presented for payment, the holders will be informed that disbursing officers have no authority to make payments to them as assignees, and that payments can only be made to the original persons to whom the money is due. (Decision Asst. Sec. War, Nov. 7, 1895—27033, A. G. O., 1895.)

2. Public Property.—The officer responsible for public

property furnished to him on memorandum receipts and holding the same for the use of his command, will sign the certificate on the inventory of unserviceable property when presented for the action of an inspector, and the word "responsible" in the heading of the inventory and inspection report will, in that event, be changed to "accountable." (Decision Actg. Sec. War, Nov. 16, 1895—27335, A. G. O., 1895.)

3. Re-enlistments under A. R. 838 of 1895.—Soldiers discharged pursuant to G. O. No. 80, A. G. O., 1890, or A. R. 144 or 145 of 1895, may be again enlisted after the expiration of two months from the date of discharge, without further authority, provided they fulfill all requirements; but they must not be re-enlisted within the period indicated without special authority from the Adjutant General. (General decision, Nov. 30, 1895—27771, A. G. O., 1895.)

4. Charges on Muster Rolls.—G. O. No. 15, March 21, 1895, from this office, directing that all property supplied by the Q. M. Department be denominated "quartermaster's supplies," in returns, receipts, etc., is not intended to apply to charges against enlisted men on muster rolls.

Under par. 1390 of the Regulations, articles of camp and garrison equipage must be charged on the muster rolls as such; and other articles of quartermaster's stores or property must be enumerated, and the price stated in the column of "remarks" in order that the proper appropriation may be credited with the amounts collected. (Order Sec. War, Dec. 2, 1895—28866, A. G. O., 1895.)

5. Fired Cartridge Shells.—When fired cartridge shells are turned over by company commanders for shipment to Frankford Arsenal, under the requirements of G. O. No. 52, Oct. 25, 1894, from this office, formal receipts will not be given by acting ordnance officers at posts, nor will receipts be given when the shells are received at Frankford Arsenal; but a letter of acknowledgment will be sent to the company commander and due credit, depending upon the condition of the shells, will be given.

The order requires that the name of the company be clearly marked on the inside of the lid of the ammunition box. The frequent neglect of company officers to comply with this requirement has occasioned much difficulty and loss of time at the arsenal, and a strict compliance therewith hereafter is enjoined. (Order Sec. War, Dec. 3, 1895—29102, A. G. O., 1895.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

THOS. M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

Circular 4, W. D., A. G. O., Dec. 9, 1895.

The following letter is published for the information of chiefs of bureaus, designated depositaries of public funds for the War Department, and officers of the Army handling public money:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1895.

The Honorable the Secretary of War.

Sir: It frequently happens that there is not sufficient information on the face of certificates issued for deposits in the Treasury made by officers of the War Department, to determine whether a personal credit should be given the depositor. As the information is necessary before covering the amounts thereof into the Treasury by warrant, I will thank you to cause it to be furnished hereafter by the several bureaus of your Department, in brief form, after naming the appropriation, on the backs of all certificates which may be sent each day from this to your office for indorsement. Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMILIN, Acting Secretary.

When a disbursing officer makes a deposit of public funds he will inform the depositary whether such funds are to go to his personal credit or not. If the officer has been directly charged with the money he is entitled to personal credit for the deposit, and the abbreviation "P. C." should be written by the depositary on the face of the certificate. If the funds are derived from sales of public property, from collections of funds for which another officer is responsible, or any source except the Treasury, the officer making the deposit is not entitled to personal credit and the abbreviation "No P. C." should be used, followed by a brief explanation of the character of the funds. If some disbursing officer, other than the depositor, is entitled to the credit, the designation should be "P. C. to naming the officer who has been directly charged with the money.

If the space on the face of a certificate is not sufficient to explain the nature of a deposit, the depositary is requested to use a memorandum slip for this purpose. Disbursing officers will not use letters of transmittal in forwarding certificates of deposit.

Nothing should be written by the depositary or the officer on the back of a certificate; that space must be reserved for the indorsement of the chief of bureau, who, in each instance, will properly designate the title of the appropriation, invariably giving the information, by abbreviation, whether the depositor is entitled to personal credit or not.

Chiefs of bureaus will not permit certificates of deposit to be returned to the Treasury Department unless such evidences of the character of the funds are complete in this respect, and where any defect exists that cannot be remedied in the bureau, the certificate should be promptly returned to the officer for correction or additional information.

Designated depositaries are earnestly requested to adhere strictly to the foregoing instructions, and disbursing officers of the War Department are directed to see that they are properly observed.

Attention is invited to pars. 608 to 616, inclusive, Army Regulations, 1895.

By order of the Secretary of War.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj't. Gen.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

Pvt. Arthur Klein, Hosp. Corps, now at Fort Riley, Kan., is detailed as acting hospital steward. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

The following named privates of the Hospital Corps are detailed as acting hospital stewards and assigned to duty as follows: Oscar Gabsch, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to Washington Barracks, D. C.; Edward F. Gibbs, now at Fort Reno, O. T., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Maj. Richard S. Vickery, Surg., is announced. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

The extension of leave granted Post Chaplain Henry H. Hall is further extended two months on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

The leave granted Capt. William B. Banister, Asst. Surg., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., now on leave, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

The C. O. Washington Barracks, will send one acting hospital steward, to be selected by the Post Surgeon, to

Key West Barracks for duty. (S. O. 293, D. E., Dec. 6.)

Maj. R. S. Vickery, Surg., having retired from active service, Maj. E. B. Moseley is announced as Post Surgeon. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 8.)

Ord. Sergt. J. Fawdry, under medical treatment, will return to Fort Montgomery, N. Y. (Plattsburgh Barracks, Dec. 8.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Francois L. Oltmans, of Fort Robinson, for visiting the quarters of the Post Surgeon in dirty blouse and untidy clothing and for other offenses, has been mulcted \$10 by sentence of court martial.

Hosp. Stwd. H. W. Riess will accompany Sidney E. Runyan, late C, 3d Cav., to the Soldiers' Home. (Fort Columbus, Dec. 7.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., Capt. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg., and Capt. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on Dec. 16, 1895, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the physical re-examination of certain cadets admitted to the U. S. M. A. on probation in June, 1895. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, C. E., will report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, to relieve Maj. Ernest H. Ruffner, C. E., in the duties of engineer of the 6th Lighthouse District only, and will perform them in addition to those upon which he is at present engaged. (H. Q. A., Dec. 6.)

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. William H. Benyaund, C. E., is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 6.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will make, during the ensuing three months, not exceeding six visits from Cleveland, O., to the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Co., Lima, O., on official business. (H. Q. A., Dec. 6.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. William W. Gray, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 294, D. E., Dec. 7.)

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of Nov. 30, 1895, as follows: By Lieut. Col. J. P. Canby, Deputy Paymr. Gen., at Fort Stanton, N. M., and the clerks and messengers at department headquarters; by Maj. G. F. Robinson, Paymr., at Forts Douglas and DuChesne, Utah, and Wingate, N. M.; by Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., at Forts Logan, Colo., Apache and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; by Maj. W. H. Hammer, Paymr., at Forts Bayard, N. M., Grant and Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 85, D. Colo., Nov. 26.)

Comy. Sergt. John Powers will report to the C. O. post of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for quarters, pay and rations. (S. O. 186, D. Columbia, Nov. 30.)

1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will return to his proper station at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 144, D. Platte, Dec. 3.)

Maj. Wells Willard, C. S., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., by Jan. 15, 1896, and perform the duties of purchasing commissary in that city during the absence on leave of Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, C. S. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect about Jan. 18, 1896, is granted Capt. Oskaloosa H. Smith, C. S. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

1st Lieut. George M. Wells, Asst. Surg., is detailed as examiner of recruits in San Francisco, relieving Capt. William L. Kneedler, Asst. Surg.

Sergts. G. F. W. Miller and M. McAnenry, Ord. Dept., having given testimony before G. C. M., will return to Watervliet Arsenal. (Fort Adams, Dec. 9.)

Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, incident of service, is wholly retired. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with Troop K, 4th Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will return to Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 138, D. Cal., Nov. 23.)

Maj. Charles A. H. McCauley, Q. M., will proceed from Portland Ore., to Napavine, Wash., and return, on public business. (S. O. 188, D. Colo., Dec. 3.)

Payments to troops in Department of California on the muster of Nov. 30, 1895, are assigned to Paymasters as follows: Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Fort Mason, Presidio of San Francisco and San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Maj. John S. Witcher, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal. The post of San Diego Barracks will be paid under the provisions of par. 1349, A. R., 1895. (S. O. 140, D. Cal., Nov. 29.)

The following transfers in the stations of officers of the Signal Corps are made: Sergt. William Besse, now at Fort Grant, A. T., to Price, U. T., to relieve Sergt. Charles B. Myers, who will be sent to Brock, U. T., relieving Sergt. Henry S. Bradley. Sergt. Bradley will be sent to Fort Grant, Ariz. (H. Q. A., Dec. 9.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty; 1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., upon the expiration of his present leave, will be relieved from duty at Fort Spokane, Wash., and will report at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

Col. George H. Weeks, A. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and make an inspection of the general depot of the Q. M. Department in Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

Capt. George McCleery, Asst. Surg., Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for temporary duty. (S. O. 145, D. Platte, Dec. 4.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards, Troop C, 1st Cav., is granted furlough for three months, to terminate March 23, 1896. (S. O. 196, D. Mo., Dec. 5.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The preliminary hearing of Benjamin Oberdoff, the alleged murderer of Allen Mann, deceased, late private Troop F, 2d Cav., was had Dec. 2, and resulted in his being bound over to the grand jury without bail. This, together with the testimony adduced at the hearing, would indicate that Oberdoff will be tried for murder in the first degree.

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The ordinary leave granted Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav., is changed to leave on surgeon's certificate, and as such is extended three months. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

1st Lieut. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as witness to the Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at that post. (S. O. 198, D. Mo., Dec. 7.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

2d Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at camp near Wa-

wona, Cal., to date from Dec. 7. (S. O. 137, D. Cal., Nov. 21.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 24, is granted 1st Lieut. E. F. Willcox, Adjt. 6th Cav. (S. O. 255, D. E., Dec. 9.)

Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav., is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Platte and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 6.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav. (S. O. 195, D. Mo., Dec. 4.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Joseph A. Lauth (appointed Dec. 4, 1895, from 1st Sergeant Troop I, 6th Cav.), now at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Henry Donaldson. (H. Q. A., Dec. 6.)

Pvt. Warren D. Smith, G., has been appointed Corporal.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The leave granted Maj. Theodore A. Baldwin, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William G. Fitz-Gerald, 7th Cav., is extended one month.

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert B. Crosby, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Col. Caleb H. Carlton, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 143, D. Platte, Dec. 2.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Maj. Charles S. Isley, 9th Cav., is designated to inspect fourteen cavalry horses at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 145, D. Platte, Dec. 4.)

Leave on surgeon's certificate for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 145, D. Platte, Dec. 4.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Pvt. Chester R. Rowens, Troop E, 10th Cav., now at Fort Custer, Mont., will be transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private on Dec. 15, 1895. (H. Q. A., Dec. 9.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave of absence for two days is granted Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt. (Fort Hamilton, Dec. 6.)

Capt. John Wolf, D., has been promoted Sergeant. Leave for 22 days is granted 2d Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, 2d Art. (S. O. 294, D. E., Dec. 7.)

The following transfers in the 1st Art. are ordered: 1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty from Bat. M to B; 1st Lieut. George W. Van Deusen from Bat. B to M. (H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

Capt. J. Kane, I, has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. C. Melville appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Capt. W. Hoover is detailed mess steward. (Fort Warren, Dec. 7.)

Capt. D. McGrath, D., has been promoted Sergeant. Leave for seven days is granted Maj. William Sinclair. (Fort Adams, Dec. 10.)

Pvt. I. B. Dobell, L, has been appointed Corporal.

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Capt. L. Smith is designated to witness the payment of troops. (Key West Barracks, Dec. 1.)

Under A. R. 58, leave for three days is granted Lieuts. C. T. Menoher, Adj't., and C. G. Woodward, Q. M. (St. Francis Barracks, Dec. 4.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

The following transfers in the 4th Art. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst from Bat. D to E; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis from Bat. E to D. (H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 4th Art., having completed his term of service as aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, will proceed to join his battery, D. Fort McHenry, Md. (H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf. (S. O. 139, D. Cal., Nov. 27.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

The leave granted Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

Capt. John W. Bubb, 4th Inf., is relieved, at his own request, from the duty as acting Indian Agent at the Colville Agency, Wash., to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of a civilian as his successor. He will then proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Capt. Oscar Ross, Co. E, 5th Inf., now at Fort McPherson, Ga., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. (H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

Sergt. J. Reed, C, and guard will escort Maj. W. Arthur, Paymr., to post. (Fort McPherson, Dec. 8.)

Sergt. P. McCrann is detailed overseer of prisoners. (Fort McPherson, Dec. 3.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for 21 days, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. H. H. Bandholz, 6th Inf. (S. O. 295, D. E., Dec. 9.)

Sergt. W. Greathaus is detailed overseer in Q. M. Department. (Fort Thomas, Dec. 5.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

The leave granted 2d

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extension of one month, is granted Capt. Summer H. Lincoln, 10th Inf. (S. O. 198, D. Mo., Dec. 7.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

In Co. A, on Dec. 3 Pvt. Frank Grundler was promoted Corporal, vice Egan, reduced.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for 10 days, to take effect about Dec. 18, is granted Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf. (S. O. 208, D. E., Dec. 12.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., Q. M. 15th Inf. (S. O. 194, D. Mo., Dec. 3.)

The leave granted Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., is extended 10 days. (S. O. 197, D. Mo., Dec. 6.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Lieut. D. P. Cordray is temporarily assigned to duty with Co. C. (Columbus Barracks, Dec. 5.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf. (S. O. 206, D. E., Dec. 10.)

Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Q. M., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Dec. 7.)

Leave for 14 days, to take effect about Dec. 22, is granted 2d Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf. (S. O. 208, D. E., Dec. 12.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

So much of the sentence of the G. C. M. in the case of 1st Lieut. William M. Williams, 19th Inf., promulgated in G. C. M. O. 3, H. Q. A., Jan. 6, 1891, and G. C. M. O. 65, H. Q. A., June 13, 1893, as remains unexecuted, is remitted. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

1st Lieut. William M. Williams, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 5, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. John G. Leefe, 19th Inf. (S. O. 194, D. Mo., Dec. 3.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Lance Corp. C. W. Bacon, E, has been appointed Corporal.

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

The following promotions among enlisted men of the 22d Inf. were made on Dec. 4: In Co. B, Corp. Michael J. O'Flaherty to be Sergeant, vice Mulford, reduced; Lance Corp. George C. Charlton to be Corporal, vice O'Flaherty, promoted. In Co. A, Corp. Henry Overbay to be Sergeant, vice O'Donnell, resigned; Lance Corp. Eugene Flaherty to be Corporal, vice Overbay, promoted. On Dec. 6 Pvt. Patrick Malone, Co. E, was appointed Corporal, vice Hulcius, discharged.

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

2d Lieut. Joseph N. Augustin, Jr., 24th Inf., will proceed from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for temporary duty. (S. O. 83, D. Colo., Nov. 26.)

Capt. John J. Brereton, 24th Inf., will proceed from Fort Bayard to Fort Stanton, N. M., as special inspector to act upon all unserviceable public property thereat and Signal Service Corps property at Carthage, N. M. (S. O. 86, D. Colo., Nov. 29.)

ORDNANCE DUTY.

The following named officers are relieved from duty as departmental recruiting officers, to date from Nov. 30: 2d Lieut. William P. Pence, 5th Art., at Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, Adj't. 1st Inf., at Angel Island, Cal.; 2d Lieut. George W. Kirkman, 1st Inf., at Benicia Barracks, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., at Fort Mason, Cal.; 2d Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 4th Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf., at San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 140, D. Cal., Nov. 29.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Comy. Sergt. John Powers on duty at the Subsistence Depot, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Sergt. Henry P. Cannon, Co. E, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Pvt. Julian Bostwick, band 6th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.; Pvt. Peter O'Connor, Co. E, 21st Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Dec. 9. Detail: Maj. Daniel M. Appel, Surg.; Capts. Benjamin H. Rogers, John B. Guthrie, 1st Lieut. Peter C. Harris, 2d Lieuts. William Newman, William A. Sater, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Sample, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 292, D. E., Dec. 5.)

At Fort Missoula, Mont., Dec. 10. Detail: Capts. David B. Wilson, 25th Inf.; William D. Crosby, Med. Dept.; R. H. R. Loughborough, George Andrews, 1st Lieuts. Eaton A. Edwards, George P. Ahern, 2d Lieuts. Henry L. McCorkle, James A. Moss, Samuel P. Lyon, Samuel G. Creden, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Carroll A. Devol, 25th Inf., Judge Adv. (

At Fort DuChesne, Utah, Dec. 11. Detail: Capts. Henry M. Wright, Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav.; Henry D. Snyder, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Edgar F. Koehler, 11th Inf.; Harry LaT. Cavenaugh, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William J. D. Horne, 9th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 86, D. Colo., Nov. 29.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Dec. 16. Detail: Maj. William Sinclair, 2d Art.; Capts. Edward Field, 4th Art.; George Mitchell, John C. Scantling, Asher C. Taylor, 1st Lieuts. William A. Simpson, Hamilton Rowan, Geo. F. Barney, 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 208, D. E., Dec. 12.)

At Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 16. Detail: Maj. Thomas C. Lee, Capt. Henry M. Kendall, Henry P. Kingsbury, Frank West, Louis A. Craig, Benjamin H. Cheever, Augustus P. Blockson, 1st Lieut. John A. Harman, 2d Lieuts. Walter C. Short, Benjamin B. Hyer, Harry H. Stout, Herbert A. White, August C. Nissen, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 208, D. E., Dec. 12.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave granted Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg., extended 15 days.

1st Lieut. Charles S. Riche, C. E., relieved from duty as member of G. C. M.

Leave for four days granted Lieut. Col. William B. Hughes, Deputy Q. M. Gen.

The leave granted Capt. Mott Hooton, 22d Inf., is extended one month.

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., ordered to Sea Girt, N. J., to inspect work on sea coast battery.

Leave for 16 days is granted 2d Lieuts. James H. Reeve, 4th Cav., P. A. Wolf, 3d Inf., F. D. Webster, 6th Inf., and G. McD. Weeks, 15th Inf.

Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. H. O. Williams, 11th Inf.

The leave granted Capt. John G. Ballance, 22d Inf., is extended 20 days. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

Bills Before Congress.

(For other bills introduced see page 261.)

S. 642. Mr. Gibson.—To promote Commo. Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N., retired, to Rear Admiral, retired, as he was retired for age when at the head of the list of Commodores.

S. 649 and 710 grant pensions of \$30 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Earl English, U. S. N., and Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A. S. 730 gives \$75 a month to the widow of Gen. S. S. Carroll, late U. S. A.

S. 748.—To give a pension of \$75 a month to the widow of Col. Frederick T. Dent, U. S. A.

S. 757.—To increase the pension of the widow of the late Capt. Arthur Morris, U. S. A., to \$50 a month.

S. 744. Mr. Perkins.—Authorizes the appointment of a commission, consisting of two Navy officers, to establish a training station for naval apprentices on Yerba Buena (or Goat) Island, in San Francisco Harbor, Cal., to transfer the site to the Navy Department, and to appropriate \$100,000 for the necessary buildings.

S. 805. Mr. McMillan.—That hereafter when commissioned officers of the Army are retired for disability contracted in the line of duty or by virtue of paragraphs 1234, 1244, Revised Statutes, and Section 1, Act of June 30, 1882, they shall be so retired on the rank, pay and emoluments they would have received provided they had been promoted according to entire length of service as commissioned officers in the U. S. Army in both the regular Army and volunteer forces of the United States of America, provided that no officer who has lost rank by the operation of a sentence of a general court martial shall, by virtue of this act, regain any rank so lost, but any officer who has been reinstated by virtue of an act of Congress with original status of rank, shall for the purpose of this act be deemed to have been continuously in the service.

H. R. 863.—Mr. Livingston.—Appropriates \$25,000 for a military road from Atlanta to McPherson Bar- ricks, Ga.

H. R. 874. Mr. Curtis.—Provides that after Jan. 1, 1900, all surplus vacancies in the grade of 2d Lieutenant, after providing for graduates, shall be given first to enlisted men who have performed extraordinary acts of gallantry, and second to civilians. Commencing with 1896, and every alternate year thereafter, one cadet shall be appointed from each of the odd-numbered regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry; and commencing with the year 1897, and every alternate year thereafter, one appointment shall be made from each even-numbered regiment of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and from the battalion of engineers. Names of meritorious enlisted men shall be reported by the commanders of each troop, battery and company. Candidates must have served two years, must be unmarried, between 18 and 24, and citizens or sons of citizens, if under age. The reports of company commanders will be forwarded by the regimental commander with remarks. Examinations shall be made on or before March 1 by a board of three officers of the candidate's regiment and two medical officers, who shall report one candidate and one alternate for each regiment. Successful candidates shall be admitted to the Academy after a physical examination only. They shall not be permitted to compete for appointment more than twice, and if found in studies and discipline another appointment shall be made. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe rules for the selection and examination of candidates.

H. R. 876. Mr. Curtis.—To promote the efficiency of the militia. This is the Curtis bill of the 53d Congress, H. R. 5039 (published in the "Journal" Jan. 13, 1894, with the addition of a section giving a pension to the wife or children of a National Guardsman who dies in the service of the United States, or en route home after being mustered out, or of wounds or disabilities received in the service. This proviso is added: "That the Secretary of War may, at the request of any State or Territory, exchange any arms for such later or improved patterns as may be on hand in any United States arsenal. The bill repeals the following sections of the Revised Statutes: 1626-8, 1630-41, 1645-7, 1649, 1652, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1660, 1667."

H. R. 889. Mr. Meredith.—That the proper authorities be, and they are hereby, directed to advance the name of any 1st or 2d Lieutenant now on the retired list of the Army on account of wounds received in line of duty to the rank of the next higher grade, as of that arm of the service from which he was retired, and shall receive the retired pay of said higher grade: Provided, That they were retired upon the actual rank held by them at date of retirement, and received no subsequent advancement of grade or pay upon the retired list of the Army.

H. R. 899.—To appoint and retire as Captain U. S. A. Brev. Lieut. Col. J. Madison Cutts, late Captain 20th Inf., and give him the brevet of Brigadier General for distinguished and conspicuous services. H. R. 958.

—To retire as a warrant officer Elijah J. M. Button for meritorious and continuous services of 41½ years as apothecary, Naval Academy.

H. R. 965. Mr. Doolittle.—To give the widow of Gen. Aug. V. Kautz a pension of \$175 a month.

H. R. 1140. Mr. Snover.—To adjust the accounts for pay of Eugene O. Fecet, late 2d Art., according to law.

H. R. 1197. Mr. Hall.—For the reorganization of the medical department of the Navy on the basis of the organization of the medical department of the Army. Provides for one Surgeon General (Commodore), fifteen medical directors (Captain), fourteen medical inspectors (commander), fifty surgeons (Lieutenant Commander), sixty surgeons (Lieutenant), forty surgeons, junior grade (Lieutenant, junior grade). They shall not be entitled, by virtue of their rank, to command in the line or other staff corps. Appointments as surgeon, junior grade, shall be governed by the laws now relating to the grade of assistant surgeon. All medical officers to be examined for promotion by a board of medical officers. Nothing in this act shall be construed to increase or diminish pay. The Surgeon General of the Navy shall be appointed by selection from officers not below the grade of medical inspector, and shall be on the same footing with the Surgeon General of the Army as to tenure of office. No officer shall lose status by this act, and new commissions shall be issued in conformity with its provisions.

H. R. 1205. Mr. Tyler.—Appropriates \$150,000 to buy land opposite the Gosport Navy Yard. H. R. 1210.

Mr. Cooper.—Appropriates \$2,500 to select a site for a navy yard and dry dock on or near Sabine Pass, Tex.

H. R. 1262.—To give a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Brev. Brig. Gen. Horatio Boughton, late U. S. A., retired. H. R. 1291.—To give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Ethan Allen Hitchcock.

THE EWING COURT MARTIAL.

The trial of Capt. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., on the matters set forth in detail in last week's "Journal" (p. 233) is, we understand, concluded. Maj. White, Surg., stated the medical officers of the post were not required by regulations to wait upon civilian employees, and in the case of Sergt. Cooney's child, the testimony was to the effect that Capt. Ewing did wait upon the child, so far as the Surgeon knew who gave the orders to the accused to do so. In the matter of drawing forage for a horse the Surgeon did not own, as stated by the accused, and which necessitated the making of a false certificate on December 4, Surg. White testified that he was the owner of only two horses at Jefferson Barracks, one of which he had brought with him from Washington, and the other had been presented to him by Hosp. Stwd. Van Clossman, when, in fact, he was the owner of three horses, the third also having been presented to him by the same steward. He also testified that he drew forage for the black mare in 1895. He said his private servant cared for the dark bay mare, the gift from Stwd. Van Clossman, whenever used by him, but later on testified that he never used her in person. That he had neither driven or ever ridden the animal and that the forage drawn from the government for the use of these horses was delivered together and both kept in the hospital stables.

Witness was then asked: "Did you at any time within the past two weeks interrogate Acting Hosp. Stwd. Johnson and tell him to give no information, threatening him with a court martial if he did?" "Under instruction from the department commander I was required to forward to Capt. John B. Rodman, Judge Adv. of this court, names of certain witnesses. I do not remember interrogating Johnson on this point. May have done so. I think his name was not furnished as a witness."

Surg. White testified, in relation to the anti-toxin investigations undertaken by Dr. Ewing, that they had proved futile, but in this cross-examination Dr. White stated that he knew very little of bacteria, as he had never given any study to the matter. On the question of Dr. Ewing's neglect of duty in the case of a child of James Burke, superintendent National Cemetery, Burke testified that his twelve-year-old boy, on the 20th of September last, had a swollen throat and he became alarmed. He sought relief from Dr. Ewing at 10 o'clock at night. He told him to go to Stwd. Van Clossman for some medicine, and he (the doctor) would be there the following morning, but did not come until the day following. Burke, on cross-examination, said he called on Dr. Ewing at this time and not upon the Surgeon in chief, Dr. White, because he believed it was better to ask favors from subordinates rather than from the commanding officer, as they are more likely to be granted. His boy, he testified, was running about the next day after his reported dangerous illness. The Judge Advocate asked the witness if he believed he had a right to expect medical assistance from the Army doctors at the barracks. This question was objected to by the defense and sustained by the court. The witness then related the conversation between himself and the accused to the effect that he described the symptoms of the child's illness and Dr. Ewing then told him to go down to the hospital, where Stwd. Van Clossman would give him the needed medicines. These last questions were asked by the court.

Sergt. G. Cooney, Troop M, 3d Cav., on the charge that Dr. Ewing had neglected his duty in not attending the infant son of the Sergeant as directed by Dr. White, testified that while about the garrison on that morning in the performance of his military duties he was informed that his infant child had been badly scalded, and to secure a physician. He met Dr. White on the way, and the latter directed him to give his compliments to Dr. Ewing and have him attend the child. The Sergeant found Dr. Ewing busily engaged in "carding" recruits in the basement of the hospital. The doctor requested the Sergeant to give Dr. White's orders in writing, and did so. He was then informed that Dr. Ewing would attend the child as a matter of humanity. On arriving at the Sergeant's house Dr. Ewing dressed the wounds, after which the child was much easier, continuing in this condition until about 1 or 2 o'clock the next morning, when he thought the child was dying.

He at once repaired to Dr. Ewing's quarters, but was unable to make himself heard, and time being precious, he went to Carondelet, a distance of three miles, where he secured a physician. Prior to his attempt to wake Dr. Ewing he called upon Hosp. Stwd. Van Clossman to have him visit the house, but the steward declined for the reason that it would be unprofessional to interfere in a case already taken charge of by a physician, and that besides he was ill. Dr. Reber, the civilian physician, testified that Sergt. Cooney called on him as stated, and told him only upon his arrival at the Sergeant's quarters that Dr. Ewing had attended the child the day before. He thought that the burn would prove fatal in most cases, and that it would be necessary to replace the bandages about every six or eight hours, and then only in case they became hardened. He testified also that while his second visit was made on the same morning after he was first called in, he did not again remove the bandages and did not call again until the following morning, when the child died a short time after his arrival. The testimony with reference to the time required to elapse for a replacing of the bandages for the wounds described was to show that Dr. Ewing's professional services on the first day were such as did not necessitate his return until the next morning, unless the child became worse, and he had instructed the father to report its condition to him on the following morning, or sooner if necessary. This, it is shown, Sergt. Cooney did, but he had also in the meantime secured the services of a civilian physician, and therefore not requiring those of Dr. Ewing any longer.

During the proceedings Dec. 9 Hosp. Stwd. Clossman, after some prodding by the counsel for the defense, who asked whether his horse trade was not a mere arrangement or subterfuge between himself and Dr. White to get forage for the horses, he replied, "That's what it was; that's all." The steward further testified that one of his daughters had been appointed hospital matron by Dr. Ewing, in the absence of Dr. White, and the other by Dr. White. He was not sure that Dr. White did not appoint them both. A note in his handwriting, dated Jan. 31, 1895, showed that he had offered to sell his bay mare to Dr. Ewing for anti-toxin purposes. Dr. Ra-void, of St. Louis, testified that Dr. Ewing had experimented at his laboratory with anti-toxin. He knew Dr. Ewing personally for twenty years, and it was his opinion that he was a very industrious man.

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Dr. and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty and two little children arrived at the post this week from their former station at Benicia Barracks. Dr. Ewen has bought a house at Los Angeles, where he purposes making his home after his retirement. Capt. George Ruhlen has just recovered from a short but severe illness. Mr. Archie Eaton, nephew of ex-President Harrison, died recently at Denver, Colo., of consumption. He came to El Paso several years ago with his mother, Mr. Harrison's sister, in search of a milder climate. The new boundary line between Mexico and Texas, which is being surveyed by Col. Anson Mills, has created quite a furor in El Paso, including the jail, have been found to be on Mexican soil. It is expected that it will result in almost endless controversy in the courts, and it promises to bring to light some interesting bits of El Paso's early days.

The first hop of the season was given this week at the post hall. Each officer contributed to the supper. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Hinton, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Beall, Mrs. Duval, Miss Pell, Miss Baldwin, Lieuts. Moore, McBroome, Baldwin and Lowe. The visitors were Miss Beall, Miss Buford, Miss Davis, Miss Mabel and Evelyn Logan, Messrs. Magoffin, Cunningham, Neff. During the evening a charming waltz called "Edith" was played, the composer being Col. Parker, who arranged it for the band. These hops will take place every two weeks during the winter. The new bandstand, which is a very tall structure, is almost completed.

The Naval Bureaus of Ordnance, Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering are expected to make their recommendations as to the awarding of contracts for the new battleships next week. The contracts will probably be let about the latter part of the month. Secretary Herbert on Wednesday last heard arguments by bidders on the proposed ships on their respective proportions. There were present Henry Scott, of the Union Iron Works; Messrs. Charles and Henry Cramp, and Mr. Nixon, of the Cramps' Shipbuilding Co., and Mr. Orcutt, president of the Newport News Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., with his constructing engineer, Mr. Smith. The Secretary had called together to hear the statements of the full board of naval bureau chiefs, Naval Constr. Taylor and Chief Engr. Perry were also present to supply technical information. All of the plans submitted by the bidders were spread out in the Secretary's office, where the hearing was had, and the arguments were reported stenographically, although the hearing was not public. Mr. Cramp made a statement of half an hour in favor of the several plans his firm had submitted and presented to each official a handsome pamphlet containing the description of the offers made. He asked and received permission to file a written statement. Mr. Scott did not make any extensive statement, nor did Mr. Orcutt.

A report comes from Berlin that Capt. Robert E. Evans, Military Attaché at the U. S. Embassy in that city, was thrown from his bicycle recently, fracturing his right arm.

The President on the 11th of December sent to the Senate for confirmation the nominations made in the Army and Navy since the adjournment of the last Congress. They have been all published in the "Journal" from time to time.

Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., retired, and Mr. Mason are established at their beautiful residence, 1602 Twentieth street, Washington, D. C.

No proposition has yet been laid before Secretary La mont looking to the presentation to Congress of an Army reorganization bill. It is stated positively that the Department will not inaugurate any legislation at this session, but if the Military Affairs Committees request it will formulate a bill for their consideration.

The battleship Indiana is waiting for the Port Royal dock to be completed and then she will be docked. Work on the structure in connection with the repairs to the outer sill commenced ten days ago and will be finished in a month. A report received at the Department indicates that the repairs will cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000. The Department has also received information that the coffer dam at the Puget Sound dock gave way a week ago, precipitating dirt and other material into the dock. This is now being taken out by means of suction pumps.

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Acting Secretary McAdoo has approved the itinerary of Rear Adm'l. Bunce's squadron in the Caribbean Sea. Under it the squadron will leave Hampton Roads as soon after the 21st as possible and will go immediately to St. Thomas, maneuvering en route. The fleet will then touch at all the ports in the Windward and Virgin Islands, which are healthy, going as far south as Trinidad, when the squadron will maneuver in the Gulf of Paria. The squadron, after remaining there a few days, will go to Jamaica, from whence it will go to Florida Bay and Key West, reaching Hampton Roads the early part of May, unless some untoward incident should occur. It was originally the intention of the Department to have the repairs to the vessels of the squadron finished on the 14th inst. The Department, however, has learned that this will be impossible and has accordingly set the 21st as the day upon which all repairs must be completed. Adm'l. Bunce expects to leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard some time next week for Hampton Roads, where he will find the Columbia. The Raleigh and Montgomery are undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Amphitrite is also at Hampton Roads and the authorities are considering the advisability of sending her south with the squadron. Whether this will be done or not is a matter for future decision. Should the Board of Inspection and Survey suggest no important changes in the armored cruiser Maine that vessel will also go south with the squadron. Much comment has arisen as a result of the failure of the itinerary to include any Venezuelan port. This is said to have been directed by the Secretary. The authorities evidently fear that the presence of American men-of-war might incite the Venezuelans to some act of hostility which would precipitate war. It is a noticeable fact that throughout the early stages of the cruise the American fleet is within a few days' sail of Venezuela, so that in case of emergency it could be on hand without delay. The itinerary does not include any Cuban port, but this was not expected, in view of the policy of the administration.

The following is the proposed itinerary of Rear Adm'l. Bunce's squadron on its cruise on the Caribbean Sea: Arrive at St. Thomas, Dec. 27; Santa Cruz, Jan. 1; St. Kitts, Jan. 4; Guadalupe, Jan. 7; Martinique, Jan. 10; St. Lucia, Jan. 14; Barbadoes, Jan. 20; Trinidad, Jan. 25; St. Lucia, Feb. 8; Porto Rico, Feb. 16; San Domingo, Feb. 19; Port au Prince, Feb. 23; Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 26; Colon, March 9; Chiriqui, March 13; Port Limon, March 16; Greytown, March 19; Dry Tortugas, March 26; Key West, March 26; Florida Bay, April 30; Key West, May 4; Hampton Roads, May 12. Chiriqui and Port Limon and Greytown Adm'l. Bunce states may be omitted. During the stay at Trinidad the squadron will have drill and target practice in the Bay of Bria.

It is noticed that Secretary Lamont's annual report contains all the recommendations made by Paymr. Gen. Stanton in his report, with one exception, that in relation to a pay chest for the Army. This fact is being very favorably commented upon in Army circles and Gen. Stanton is receiving congratulations upon it. The General recommends that a fixed sum of \$9.50 per month should be paid to all grades of retired enlisted men alike, in lieu of the varying amounts now allowed for rations and clothing. Retained pay should be abolished, as the conditions requiring it have passed away. After serving two years the enlisted men should receive \$1 a month

in addition to his \$13, and should he re-enlist, \$2 in the fourth year and \$3 in the fifth year, and thereafter according to sections 1282, 1284, Rev. Stat., except that no pay should be retained. A better class of men will thus be attracted to the service. Credit sales should be allowed to enlisted men only when in the field. The entire appropriation for the maintenance of the Army should be paid from one common pay chest and by officers bonded for that purpose. This system prevails in some of the largest European armies. The officers of the Pay Department now disburse 60 per cent. of the entire appropriation for the support of the Army, and there would seem to be no good reason why they should not disburse the remaining 40 per cent. All officers who disburse public funds should be bonded. About twice as much money was disbursed without bond during the last fiscal year as would be required to pay the Army. These are Gen. Stanton's opinions, which he argues at some length. He also thinks that the number of Majors in the Pay Department should not be less than twenty-five.

The cavalry troops in New Mexico and Arizona have been in the field of late after murderous Apache Indians and have, as usual, borne the rigors of the season and the dangers and discomforts of active service with customary fortitude and cheerfulness. The War Department received dispatches reporting the Apache Indian troubles in Arizona on Dec. 7. One of these was from the commanding officer, Fort Grant, that at the periodical "round-up" at the San Carlos Reservation, Dec. 5, it was discovered that five Indian braves of Nosia's band of Apaches were absent. Capt. J. M. Bell, 7th Cav., was sent after them immediately, with instructions to bring them in. According to a dispatch from the commanding officer, Fort Apache, "Old George," a chief who camps on Turkey Creek, on the road to Sullivansville, was suspected of killing Mr. Merrill and his daughter, and a detachment of troops was sent to George's camp. An Indian is reported to have been killed near Cibqu, Dec. 5, by a party of five armed white men, who left a pack mule, by which the party may be identified, in the hands of the Indians. A troop from the 7th Cav. has been sent to investigate. There seems to be no apprehension, however, that these events will lead to a general Indian outbreak in Arizona. Indian Commissioner Browning later received information that the six Indians from Nosia's camp rumored to have done the killing had been brought into San Carlos by the police. Commissioner Browning says he is confident that, if the settlers were killed by Indians, the murder was done by Apache renegades, and that there will be no uprising of the Indians. A courier from the command of Lieut. Fenton, 7th Cav., arrived at Fort Apache Dec. 10, and gave the first information received at headquarters about the pursuit of the Apaches. On Saturday afternoon the soldiers found the body of an Apache thirty miles west of Fort Apache. The Indian had been killed in a fight which took place between pursuing cowboys and a band of hostiles. Lieut. Fenton thinks the Indians had been raiding ranches when a party of cowboys came to the relief of the owner and repulsed the assailants after a skirmish.

Business in both Houses of Congress is still retarded by the delay in the organization of the committees. Negotiations between caucus committees representing both the Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate for an amicable adjustment of the Senate committees are in progress, and it is probable that some understanding will be arrived at in the near future. If the Republicans organize the committees, as now seems probable, there is practically no doubt that Senator Hawley will go to the head of the Committee on Military Affairs, and Senator Cameron will be made chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The membership of the two committees will remain substantially as in the last Congress with only sufficient changes to give the Republicans the majority of the membership and to fill existing vacancies. Mr. Hull, of Iowa, is still looked upon as certain to be chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Within the past week, however, Mr. Steele, of Indiana, has become an active candidate for the place. The fact that Mr. Steele was out of Congress for several terms deprives him of all claims on the ground of seniority, but there is nothing to prevent his appointment if the Speaker should determine upon it. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, is the only man mentioned in connection with the chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The men who served on the committees in the last Congress are, as a rule, anxious to be placed on them again, and most of them will probably be so assigned, though Mr. Reed is having so much trouble locating some of the new members and satisfying the wishes of some of the old ones that in the rearrangement that will be necessary some of the men who served on the Military or Naval Committees in the last Congress may find themselves transferred to other committees. It is not expected that the House committees will be announced until shortly before the recess for the Christmas holidays. The service committees will find plenty of work before them. Bills relating to the Army and the Navy are pouring in fast in both Houses, and many of them are measures of great importance. There are bills in looking to the reorganization of both services, either in whole or in part, and still others are in preparation. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as organized in the last Congress, has already transacted some business, but it has been con-

fined to pension bills and other private measures, and it is not intended that any important measures shall be taken up until after the committee has been reorganized.

Senator Squire, of Washington, on Tuesday introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 735) to increase the efficiency of the Engineer Corps of the Navy. In laying the bill before the Senate he made a short speech, in the course of which he referred to the rapid increase during the last few years in the amount of machinery on board naval vessels and the importance of having a larger force of highly trained engineers to supervise it. He said in part: "I believe that this branch of the service of the Navy should be encouraged and dignified and rendered more attractive and popular to the cadets and those naturally fitted to become engineers, and for this and other reasons that the officers should be given positive rank and title, so that a mere officer of the deck, perhaps an ensign, cannot control a Commodore in the Bureau of Engineering unless such officer shall be in command of the ship. I think, too, that the manner of selecting cadets and filling vacancies in the Engineer Corps should be changed so that Senators shall have the appointment of such cadets."

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the House Thursday a bill (H. R. 1427) appropriating \$200,000 toward the construction of a dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard, of sufficient capacity to meet all present and probable future needs, the total cost of the dock not to exceed \$712,000. Representative Hilborn, of California, on Thursday introduced in the House a bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 toward the erection and equipment of a gun factory at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for the construction of modern rifled guns of large caliber for the use of the Army and Navy upon the Pacific coast. Representative Lound, of California, on the same day introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment of a naval training station on the Pacific coast.

Petitions have been presented to the Senate from a number of A. P. A. organizations throughout the country, protesting against the confirmation of Col. Copinger to be a Brigadier General. The petitioners allege that Gen. Copinger has only recently become an American citizen, and that he is un-American in his sympathies and convictions. The petitions have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with the nomination. There is a disposition on the part of members of the committee to pay no attention whatever to the petitions.

The Indian scare in Arizona arose out of nothing. All that the War Department has received about the matter is contained in a telegram from the commanding officer of Fort Apache. This states that Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, 7th Cav., had found the body of a dead Indian and had captured the pack horse of the murderer. The Indian Affairs Office has nothing on the subject whatever since last Saturday.

The old Line Naval Association will hold a meeting on Saturday night, probably at the Arlington Hotel in Washington, at which it is expected certain changes in the Meyer bill will be agreed to. It is said that the promoters of the bill have proxies representing nearly 500 line officers.

The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy referred to in last week's Journal, contains a large number of radical recommendations. The Board joins with its predecessors in testifying to the great worth of the Academy, and in reporting its heartiest approval of its discipline, instruction and general administration. It recommends the addition to the reservation of certain tracts of wild back land to complete the control of the sources of water supply. The sidewalks and approaches to the new Academy building should be completed, an operating room added to the Hospital, and new board floors to the Cadet Hospital, and operating room; all water should be filtered, and a veterinary be employed to inspect the horses furnishing milk; log town buildings should be torn down, and the sanitary conditions of the barracks, the bakery and the guard house improved. The board compliments Capt. Spurgin for his services as Treasurer, and urges his retention. Sample foreign small arms and rapid fire guns should be purchased and a butt provided to catch heavy projectiles, and platforms for the heavy ordnance; fifty additional horses are needed. Extra duty pay should be given to the twenty-eight enlisted men of the cavalry detachment while serving as artillery drivers; and the band be increased from twenty-four to forty pieces. Appropriations are recommended for the construction of the filter house and keeper's dwelling near the new reservoir, for the guard house and gate near the boundary, to cost \$10,000; for the reconstruction of the interior of the library building, \$50,000; for three sets of officers' quarters, \$30,000; for porch for cavalry barracks, \$4,200; for sidewalks and approaches for new Academy building, \$5,000, and \$500 to keep in good condition the furnishings of the Superintendent's quarters.

The senior instructor of ordnance and gunner should have the pay of a Captain mounted; the master of the sword the local rank, pay and allowances of a 1st Lieutenant of Infantry; and the band leader those of a 2d Lieutenant of Infantry. Each hall in the cadet barracks should have a complete encyclopedias; local examinations for admission at various points should be continued for a time longer in order to test it sufficiently. The standard of admission should be raised, and the following law made: "Section 1319—Appointees to the Academy shall be examined under such regulations relating to time, manner, place and subjects of study as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of War." There should be twenty cadets at large, and one for each Senator and Representative.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following message sent by Capt. Wise, commanding, to Adm'l. Bunce, reached here last Saturday: "Amphitrite anchored in Lynn Haven Bay, waiting for favorable weather for target practice. Delayed by snowstorm." The message was forwarded by telegraph to Adm'l. Bunce at the New York Navy Yard. The first officers' hop of the season was held in the armory last Saturday night. Mrs. Cooper and Lieut. C. H. Colahan received. A great many strangers were present. The first class football eleven defeated the team of the third class last Saturday by a score of 12 to 0. The game was an exceeding interesting one, and the play of the third class as well as that of the second and fourth classes gives very good promise of a splendid Academy team for next year. Eight of this year's team were members of the first class, and as these will leave at the end of the year there was but little hope for a good team next year until the class championship games brought out so many good players. The first class have won by this last game the class championship for 1895. Last week the river was full of ice; this week it is full of water. Chaplain A. L. Royce and Rev. J. R. McComas, assistant rector of St. Anne's Church in Annapolis, exchanged pulpits last Sunday.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs has been elected secretary of the Mutual Aid Association of the R. C. S. in place of Lieut. Breerton, who has resigned. Acting 2d Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder has been assigned to the Colfax. Revenue cutter officers registered at the Department during the past week as follows: Capt. F. D. Walker, 2d Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs, 3d Lieut. William H. O. Hay, and 2d Lieut. J. E. Reinburg.

The following have passed their examination for entrance into the Revenue Cutter Service and have been appointed 2d Assistant Engineers: J. Q. Walton, Pennsylvania, 91.40; J. D. Newton, Massachusetts, 82.90; G. C. Farkell, Pennsylvania, 82.89; C. G. Porcher, Virginia, 80.50; J. B. Turner, New York, 80.11; C. A. Wheeler, Virginia, 79.50; J. I. Bryan, Kentucky, 78.19; G. H. Hall, Wisconsin, 77.94; W. Taylor, Florida, 77.12; F. G. Snyder, 77.03.

W. J. Sedgwick, S. M. Rock, W. H. Eisenbrandt and J. T. Faig have successfully passed their examination for appointment as 2d Assistant Engineers, and will be assigned when vacancies occur. J. O. Walten has been commissioned as a 2d Assistant Engineer.

Orders: 1st Asst. Engr. W. Spear to temporary duty on the Dexter. Acting 2d Asst. Engr. J. D. Newton to the Dexter. Acting 2d Asst. Engr. G. C. Porcer to the Woodbury. Acting Asst. Engr. G. H. Paul to the Hamilton. Acting Asst. Engr. H. K. Spencer granted 10 days' leave. Acting 2d Asst. Engr. H. Koltzschmar to the Woodbury. Acting 2d Asst. Engr. W. Taylor to the Corwin. Capt. W. H. Hand granted 15 days' leave. Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows to the Dallas. Chief Engr. J. A. Severus to the Hamilton. 1st Asst. Engr. E. P. Webber to the Hartley. 1st Asst. Engr. C. W. Zastrow to the Rush. Acting 2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan to the Rush. Acting 2d Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner to the Perry. 2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor to the Seward. 1st Asst. Engr. H. J. Calker to the Guthrie. 1st Asst. Engr. A. I. Harrison to the Calumet. Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper to the Johnson. Chief Engr. D. F. Kelly placed on waiting orders. Acting 2d Asst. Engrs. C. A. Wheeler and G. C. Farkell to the Dallas.

The Tybee is at Baltimore, having a new rail placed around her deck. When completed she will go to Savannah.

According to a telegram from Key West, Fla., Dec. 11, the U. S. S. Cincinnati had a narrow escape from destruction, due to a fire in her coal bunkers. The dispatch says: Smoke was discovered issuing from the coal bunkers next to the magazine on board the U. S. S. Cincinnati yesterday afternoon. The bunkers had not been opened in three months, and the fire was from spontaneous combustion. When discovered the fire had so far progressed as to have the walls between the bunkers and the magazine red hot. The wooden casings in which the fixed ammunition was inclosed had been burned away. As soon as the alarm was given every man was at his post, the magazine flooded, and the danger was soon over. A few minutes more and the magazine would have exploded, killing every man on board and wrecking the ship. The coolness of Capt. Johnson and his officers and the discipline of the crew averted what might have been one of the most serious calamities that have ever happened on board an American man-of-war. In consequence of the heavy norther from yesterday noon until this morning no communication was had with the shore to report the accident.

The Navy Department will transfer the officers and crew of the Ranger to the Adams in about two weeks and the latter ship will be placed in commission. The Ranger will be laid up at Mare Island and will undergo extensive repairs.

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Department of Texas, during the absence on detached service of 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps.

The Paris "Intransigant" says it is reported that Capt. Albert Dreyfus, who in January last was publicly degraded and confined in a fortress to undergo a life sentence for having divulged Government secrets, has escaped from the fortress in French Guiana.

Comdr. Merrill, U. S. N., was, at last accounts, traveling in great style with the commission of which he is a member from Tientsin to Cheng-King. They left Tientsin Dec. 6 escorted by twenty Chinese soldiers magnificently mounted and equipped. The route taken was chosen with a view to impress the natives.

President Linderman of the Bethlehem Iron Company Dec. 6 received a cablegram from Lieut. Meigs, at St. Petersburg, giving particulars of a severe ballistic test of side armor plate for the Czar's new battleship Sevastopol. Penetrations were very slight, and there were no cracks. The test resulted in the acceptance of 550 tons of armor.

Col. Parker, 18th Inf., under date of Dec. 4, 1895, announces his intention of saluting the national colors upon the post flagstaff whenever he crosses the parade ground and passes the same at or within a distance of about 100 paces, first looking towards the flag. He desires that the officers and enlisted men of his command follow his example. He directs all organizations and individual soldiers under arms to make the authorized salute when passing the post flag within the prescribed limits.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Capt. L. R. Hand, 7th Cav.; Maj. T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Capt. J. S. Such and Maj. J. G. D. Knight, C. E.; Maj. J. N. Wheelan, 7th Cav., and Maj. D. R. Larned, retired.

No. 18 of tales from "Town Topics" for December contains sixty-two titles representing a medley of stories; verse, comic and serious; burlesques, sketches, humorous and pathetic, witticisms and dialogues, all in the usual vein of extravagance spiced with impropriety. Judging from the success of these publications, there must be a large demand for such literature. If not of the highest by the General Electric Co.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy during the past week: Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Bolton (fourth district), Massachusetts; David J. Handrahan (alternate), Waltham (fourth district), Massachusetts; Robert B. Steward, Chattanooga (third district), Tennessee; William R. Loop (alternate), Chattanooga (third district), Tennessee; Guy L. Harrington, Canton (twenty-second district), New York; George C. Wright (alternate), Ogdensburg (twenty-second district), New York; Asa W. Grover (alternate), Amherst (second district), Massachusetts.

In his annual report Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., advises that the militia should be credited with the proceeds of the obsolete and worn out stores they turn in. If retained they may be used in an emergency and render the troops ineffective. To meet the urgent demand from the States for a new arm he would turn over to them the disused 45-caliber Springfield, which he believes to be a better arm for their use than the long range caliber .30 magazine rifle. About 50,000 of these would be required to make the exchange for old rifles, which would secure uniformity. The States should be permitted to purchase at all times Government arms and equipments.

The list of retirements in the Quartermaster's Department was an old list, which has since been revised, and the following changes and additions have been made to it: J. Simpson will retire as Colonel Jan. 21, 1904, and W. H. Miller as Colonel Jan. 31, 1913; C. P. Miller will retire as Lieutenant Colonel Jan. 31, 1913. Maj. Lord was included in the list and the rank he would have attained had he not been retired for disability was given. The rank Capt. D. H. Floyd would have attained had he lived was also shown. According to this reckoning Capt. J. Eastcourt Sawyer will be a Major when he retires, July 3, 1911; Capt. J. F. French, Jr., a Lieutenant Colonel on his retirement, April 27, 1918; R. R. Stevens, retires June 22, 1919, as Colonel; Guy Howard, Dec. 16, 1919; J. B. Aleshire, Oct. 31, 1920; G. S. Bingham, Oct. 10, 1921; I. W. Little, Dec. 5, 1921, as Colonels; F. G. Hodgson, Jan. 25, 1924, and J. B. Bellinger, April 15, 1925, as General. Of course everything is speculative as to rank, the only thing known being the date of retirement. Death, retirement for disability, executive and legislative action, are disturbing factors of which no account can be taken.

Lieut. O. W. B. Farr, 2d Art., recently at Hot Springs, Ark., is a recent arrival at Fort Riley for duty with Light Bat. A.

Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, 5th Inf., has taken charge of the instruction in calisthenics and gymnastics at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Gen. Thomas L. Casey registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on Dec. 11, and Gen. John G. Parke at the Albemarle.

Rear Adm'l. Beardslee, U. S. N., is a recent visitor to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where he was during his stay the guest of Gen. Otis. The usual official and social courtesies were extended.

Capt. W. P. Kendall, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., now on leave in New York, will, with Mrs. Kendall, go in a few weeks to San Antonio for duty at Fort Sam Houston.

Maj. John Simpson, Q. M., U. S. A., stationed at Philadelphia, visited friends at Governors Island on Dec. 12.

Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 4th Art., A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt since August, 1891, will shortly return to duty with his regiment at Fort McHenry. He has proved himself an able staff officer.

Lieut. T. N. Horn, 2d Art., in a recent letter to the "Guidon" of Fort Riley, with reference to a football game between the Riley team and a team of the Junction City Athletic Club, says: "The fiasco of Friday will probably stop all games with Junction City, as the Fort Riley subscribers have neither the inclination nor money to hire Yale or Pennsylvania players to beat their opponents. What we desire to have at the post is clean football, fair play and athletic amusement. It certainly is complimentary to the Riley team that the J. C. A. C. had to hire some of the best players in the State to beat them. Considering the circumstances, it is regrettable that the Riley team should have been permitted to proceed with the game, but the enlisted men can profit by this experience and shun all trickery."

Naval Constr. F. M. Bowles, on duty at the New York Navy Yard, has been doing good work in replacing incompetent men in the mechanical department by competent ones. The New York was floated out of the dry dock with her bottom cleaned and painted on Dec. 6, and she is practically ready to start for Hampton Roads, where the squadron will assemble next week. Rear Adm'l. Kirkland visited Rear Adm'l. Bunce on Dec. 5. An examination of applicants for vacant positions at the yard will be held next Wednesday. Maj. Gen. Ruger, U. S. A., and staff, from Governors Island, paid an official visit to the yard on Dec. 10 and were received with the usual honors, and Commo. Sicard, Comdr. Berry and Lieut. Comdr. Adams received the party at the landing. At the commodious quarters the band played, while the marines, under Lieut. Higbee, were paraded and made a handsome appearance. Later the party were entertained at the Commodore's residence. Two new crank shafts for the Chicago have arrived at the yard from the Midvale Steel Works.

Capt. Glass has made a report on the performance of the Texas. She made speeds ranging between 16 and 17.4 knots per hour, with corresponding revolutions between 115 and 124, at these speeds. The absence of excessive vibration was marked and the ship was handled with perfect ease at any speed and possessed great maneuvering powers. Her journals became heated and the four hours' continuous speed trial was postponed.

The U. S. S. Essex left St. Thomas for Yorktown, Minneapolis at Gibraltar and Cushing at New York Dec. 13.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Secy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 7.—Asst. Paymr. H. E. Jewett to examination for promotion Dec. 16.

Carpenter W. A. Maples detached from the Mare Is. and Navy Yard and placed on the retired list Dec. 6.

DEC. 8.—No orders.

DEC. 9.—No orders.

DEC. 10.—Capt. James O'Kane detached from the command of the Richmond and granted three months' leave.

Dec. 10. Lieut. William F. Halsey detached from duty on the Asiatic station and ordered home. Lieut. Halsey was flag secretary to Rear Adm'l. Carpenter.

NOV. 11.—Comdr. E. W. Watson ordered to the command of the Adams.

Lieut. U. R. Harris detached from the Ranger and ordered to duty as executive of the Adams.

Lieut. F. E. Greene detached from the Ranger and ordered to the Adams.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison detached from the Ranger and ordered to the Adams.

Ensigns C. F. Preston and H. H. Hough, Asst. Paymr. F. J. Semmes, P. A. Surg. G. T. Smith and P. A. Eng. H. Gage detached from the Ranger and ordered to the Adams.

Ensign M. H. Signor to the Adams on Dec. 24.

Ensign C. S. Stanworth detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Adams.

Ensign A. Rust to the Monterey.

Asst. Surg. M. K. Johnson to instruction, Naval Laboratory, New York.

DEC. 13.—Lieut. C. G. Calkins detached from the branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Ore., to Boston.

Ensign G. W. Williams detached from Proving Ground to Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. O. Nicholson from Montgomery and ordered before retiring board Dec. 19.

Lieut. G. P. Blow from branch Hydrographic Office to the Texas.

Lieut. J. T. Newton from the Texas to the Montgomery.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Dec. 9: Orders of Nov. 14, detaching Capt. R. Dickins from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and directing him to report at Marine Barracks, League Island, for duty, revoked.

DEC. 10.—Maj. Greene Clay Goodloe, Paymr. U. S. M. C., ordered to pay United States marines at League Island, Pa., Brooklyn, N. Y., Newport, R. I., Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., for November, 1895.

Dec. 10: Capt. R. Dickins detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and ordered to the flagship Philadelphia. Capt. H. C. Cochrane detached from the flagship Philadelphia and ordered to report in person to the Colonel commandant.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Advices from Washington, Dec. 11, announce that the official report on the fire on board the U. S. cruiser Olympia during her recent voyage from San Francisco to Yokohama has been received at the Navy Department. It shows that after leaving Honolulu fire broke out no less than four different times in the coal bunkers of the vessel. Fortunately the automatic temperature indicators in the bunkers worked perfectly and each fire was quickly suppressed by taking out as much of the coal as possible and then sending streams of steam upon the rest. It is said in the report that the fires were caused by spontaneous combustion induced by the quality of the coal with which the Olympia was stored. There was no danger at any time and no damage resulted.

The U. S. S. Monadnock, which has been under construction at Mare Island since 1874, is reported to be about ready for commission. She will require some 16 officers and 150 men.

A dispatch was received at Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 7, by carrier pigeon, from the U. S. S. Amphitrite, in Lynn Haven Bay, distant some 150 miles. The dispatch, which was directed to Rear Adm'l. F. M. Bunce, read: "Amphitrite anchored in Lynn Haven Bay, waiting for favorable weather for target practice. Delayed by snowstorm." The dispatch was forwarded by telegraph to Adm'l. Bunce.

A Paris dispatch to the "Globe" says that the court of inquiry investigating the circumstances of the recent grounding of the French warships Formidable, Adm'l. Courbet and Adm'l. Baudin in the Mediterranean has congratulated Adm'l. Gourvès for his temerity in attempting the maneuver with his flagship, the Formidable, which was the principal cause of the vessels' going ashore, believing that it would prove to be of great utility in actual warfare. The court censures the Admirals, however, for not having sufficiently taken into consideration all the possibilities of the maneuvers. The court also reprimands the navigators of the Adm'l. Baudin and Adm'l. Courbet for not maintaining proper distances, thereby contributing to the disaster.

Rear Adm'l. George E. Belknap, U. S. N., retired, has written a letter to Richard P. Joy, of this city, commanding an article written by the latter and published in Cleveland, advocating the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain prohibiting the building of warships on the great lakes. Adm'l. Belknap says, in part: "If the shipbuilders at our ports on the great lakes cannot be allowed to compete with shipbuilders in other parts of the country in the building of vessels for our Navy, by reason of the treaty with Great Britain, it is high time that such treaty were amended so that our shipbuilding plants, wherever situated, may have an equal chance in the matter of Government work. With a fixed and well-digested policy, indomitable push, and sleepless foresight, ever looking toward future contingencies and the expansion of the empire, British statesmen, when they do not play the part of a bully after the methods of Lord Palmerston, mask their designs under the cover of a velvet-handled diplomacy as seductive as it is dangerous. Too often, in truth, it lulls other powers, and especially the too trustful United States, into a blind and sometimes fatal sense of security. The siren song of Britannia is continually sounded in our ears in notes exalting the ties of kindred blood and tongue, but when we look about us and note the fact that three-quarters of our diplomatic contentions of any moment are with Great Britain and her superloyal colony, the Dominion of Canada, we may well look askance at their professions of fair dealing and sincerity."

Forty-eight British seamen were drowned through the foundering of a pulling launch belonging to H. M. S. Edgar at Chemulpo, Nov. 13.

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VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)
ASIA STATION.—Rear Adm'l. G. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Commo. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command and sailed Nov. 30.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm'l. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm'l. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm'l. Charles S. Norton. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ALERT., 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.). Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Callao, Peru.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.). At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office at that place.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Left Newport, R. I., Dec. 7 on her winter cruise. The following is her itinerary: Arrive Barbadoes Jan. 1; leave Jan. 15; arrive Santa Lucia Jan. 16; leave Jan. 21; arrive Martinique Jan. 22; leave Jan. 27; arrive St. Kitts Jan. 29; leave Feb. 4; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 6; leave Feb. 17; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 18; leave Feb. 24; arrive Kingston Feb. 29; leave March 10; arrive Key West March 23; leave April 23; arrive Hampton Roads May 2. Address mail, care U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.). At Hampton Roads, Va.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (n. a. s.). Left Yokohama Dec. 3 for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. a.). At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.). At Mare Island, Cal. Will shortly relieve the Concord on Asiatic station. Address Mare Island for present.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (n. a. s.). At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (n. a. s.). At Nagasaki, Japan.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.). At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.). At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (n. a. s.). At Pagoda Anchorage. Will be relieved by the Boston.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.). At Newport, R. I. Ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., to have her boilers retubed.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.). At Hong Kong, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Norfolk. Will sail about Dec. 15 for Guatamalan Coast. Present address Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) St. Thomas Nov. 30 en route for Yorktown, Va., where she is due about Jan. 1. Address Norfolk, Va.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.). At Portsmouth, N. H. Address mail to Portsmouth.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE. (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans. At League Island, Pa.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. d.). En route for Montevideo with stores for the flagship Newark, Castine and Yantic. Will bring back men whose terms of service have expired. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (n. a. s.). At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowningshield (n. a. s.). At Newport. Address Newport, R. I.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (n. a. s.). At Mersine, Syria, at last accounts. Is cruising about Turkish coast in that vicinity.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards. At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wedleigh (n. a. s.). Sailed from Newport News, Va., Nov. 27 for Smyrna to join other vessels of European squadron in protecting American interests. Will stop en route at Gibraltar for coal. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. a. s.). At Guayaquil. Address mail, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. By the misplacing of a line in our issue of Nov. 30 the Marion was reported at Erie, Pa., instead of at Panama, and the Michigan should have been reported at Erie, Pa., where she will remain for the winter. The vessels were correctly reported last week.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (n. a. s.). At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. a. s.). At Mare Island, Cal. Address at that place.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.). At Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Repairs ordered to be completed by Dec. 14, when she will sail South with other vessels of squadron.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (n. a. s.). At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.). (Flagship.) At New York Navy Yard. Under orders to sail with squadron on a cruise to Caribbean Sea. Will assemble with other vessels of squadron at Hampton Roads.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (n. a. s.).

At Yokohama, Japan. Will be made flagship. PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (n. a. s.). At Shanghai, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a. s.). (Flag-ship.) At Olympian Dec. 6 and Tacoma Dec. 9. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. a. s.). At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.). At Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. a. s.). At Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship).

At League Island, Pa. Capt. O'Kane was detached from command on Dec. 11.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. a. s.). (Flagship.) At Alexandrette, Syria, from Beyrouth to protect American interests.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). Address Philadelphia, Pa., where she now is.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass, Norfolk, Va.

Off Tompkinsville, S. I., making some preliminary runs, which are reported as very successful.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.).

In Magdalena Bay, Cal., making surveys. Present mail address, San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship).

At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship).

At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (n. a. s.).

At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.). Left Chemulpo, Korea, Dec. 4 for Shanghai, China.

NAVY PERSONNEL BILLS.

S. 344 (Mr. Hale) and H. R. 790 (Mr. Huling), are entitled "A bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States." They divide the personnel of the Navy into ten corps. Sections 2-8 require an M. C. to be notified of a vacancy for the Naval Academy in his district by June 30 and that it be filled by March 4 following.

Examinations shall be in May and shall be rudimentary, limited in mathematics to addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Candidates must be between fifteen and seventeen. The course is to be five years. Cadets entering before Oct. 1, 1894, to be governed by present laws; those after that by the new rules. Cadets completing their six years' course in 1890, and those completing their five years' course then, to be assigned without regard to other classes, those of 1894 to rank 1895. No cadet deficient in conduct or studies shall be continued at the Academy, except upon recommendation of the Academic Board, or appointed to any place in the Navy if dropped or discharged.

Sec. 9. There shall be in the line of the Navy, on the active list, 16 Rear Admirals, 60 Captains, 100 Commanders, 74 Lieutenant Commanders, 250 Lieutenants, 75 Lieutenants of the junior grade, and a number of Ensigns sufficient to maintain the total number of officers on the active list of the line, including the officers appointed from the volunteer service, at a number not greater than that now fixed by law. Officers with volunteer service shall be continued on the active list until retired and not subject to transfer to the reserved list. They shall be in addition to the legal limit, and when promoted their places shall not be filled.

Sec. 10. Abolishes the grade of Commodore, commissioning as Rear Admirals those now on the active list with that grade. Those with the relative rank of Commodore to retire with the rank of Post Captain. Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the pay of officers now holding the relative rank of Commodore. And provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the pay and status of officers now on the retired list. Provided that all commissioned officers of the Navy and above the rank of Lieutenant Commander, after thirty-five years of service, may, upon their own application, be placed upon the retired list with the rank and three-quarters the sea pay of the grade they hold."

Sec. 11. Authorizes the voluntary transfer to the reserved or retired list of officers with volunteer services, and other Captains, Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders after thirty-five years' service.

They shall be in addition to the legal limit, and when promoted their places shall not be filled.

Secs. 12-19 create a reserve list, as heretofore described.

Secs. 21-22 direct that promotion be by seniority, except in special cases now provided by law. Three years' service as an Ensign is required for promotion to Lieutenant (J. G.), and six for promotion to Lieutenant, two-thirds of its sea service. If the sea service is insufficient the officer is passed over. Promotions are to be gazetted on June 30 and Dec. 30.

Sec. 23. After the transfers to the reserved list are completed officers of creditable record, eligible for voluntary retirement, may be transferred to the reserved list at the discretion of the President, if they so elect.

Secs. 24-32. Provide for 15 Medical Directors (Captains), 15 fleet Surgeons (Commanders), 30 staff Surgeons (Lieutenant Commanders), 35 Surgeons (Lieutenants), 40 Surgeons J. G. (Lieutenants J. G.), 30 Assistant Surgeons (Ensigns). Assistant Surgeons must be over twenty-one and under twenty-seven years of age. Surgeons J. G. must serve at least two years at sea before promotion. Examinations are required for promotion. The chief of the B. of M. and S. is to be Surgeon General. The Secretary may appoint Assistant Surgeons in war time.

Secs. 33-37. The Pay Corps shall have 13 Pay Directors (Captains), 13 fleet Paymasters (Commander), 30 staff Paymasters (Lieutenant Commander), 15 Paymasters (Lieutenant), 15 paymasters J. G. (Lieutenant J. G.), 10 Assistant Paymasters (Ensign); chief of Bureau and Supplies to be Paymaster General. A board of Paymasters shall decide upon a candidate for Assistant Paymaster, who must be over twenty-one and under twenty-seven. Paymasters give \$25,000 bonds; Paymasters, J. G., \$15,000; Assistant Paymasters, \$10,000.

Secs. 38-39. Provide for 10 Engineers (Captain), 15 fleet Engineers (Commander), 35 staff Engineers (Lieutenant Commanders), 50 Engineers (Lieutenants), 40 Engineers, J. G. (Lieutenant, J. G.). The chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering shall be selected from the Corps, shall be a skillful Engineer, shall hold office for

four years and be called Engineer-in-Chief.

Secs. 41-42 provide for 5 Naval Constructors (Captain), 5 (Commanders), 7 Lieutenant Commanders, and as many Constructors and Assistant Constructors as the Secretary directs. All officers of the Navy shall rank according to date of commission and precedence heretofore allowed is abolished.

Secs. 43-44. That the titles of officers as given in the preceding sections shall indicate the Corps and duties of officers. All officers shall be addressed by their titles as given in their commissions or as they appear in the Naval Register; those below the rank of Commander in the line and all officers of the Medical Corps may be addressed by their titles or as Mister or Doctor, as the case may be. Officers of the staff corps and of the civil branch are not to assume any military command whatsoever, either afloat or ashore. They shall be subject to the authority of the officers of the line branch on duty; and in no case shall they be deemed to be superior in rank to, or take precedence of, the officer commanding the ship or station. No officer of the Navy shall lose status by the substitution of titles provided for in this act, and new commissions shall be issued in conformity with its provisions. All officers of the Navy shall be subject to such examinations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy prior to promotion. Pay of line and staff shall be that now provided for officers of the line of equal rank, but this is not to be so construed as to affect pay of staff officers now in service.

Sec. 50-54. The Marine Corps is to have one Brigadier General, 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 9 Majors, 20 Captains, 30 post Lieutenants and 12 2d Lieutenants. Promotions, except to Commandant and 2d Lieutenant, shall be by seniority. The Adjutant, Inspector and Paymaster to be selected from officers below Major with twenty years' service. The Quartermaster shall be promoted by seniority. These officers are to be Lieutenant Colonels after thirty years' service. Twelve post Quartermaster Sergeants are to be appointed. The leader of the Marine Band is to have the pay and emoluments of a 2d Lieutenant.

Secs. 55-63 relate to the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, as published last year. They are to be allowed to retire, cannot be reduced in rating except by a C. M., and are made eligible to promotion to commissioned rank.

Bills Before Congress.

(For other bills introduced see p. 257.)

S. 47—Mr. Mitchell: To furnish the National Guard of each State with the 45-caliber Springfield in lieu of their present arms.

S. 334—Mr. Squire: Appropriates \$87,000,000 to provide the fortifications recommended by the Board of Fortifications; \$1,500,000 is to be available in 1896-97, \$500,000 in 1896-97, and each year thereafter, for ten years, \$8,000,000. The work shall be, as near as may be, commenced at the same time at each of the said ports, and shall proceed as rapidly as said annual appropriations will admit of, excepting at the lake ports, where fortifications shall not be begun until, in the judgment of the President, work there shall be necessary and expedient.

S. 349—Mr. Hale: To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

S. 422—Mr. Voorhees: To transfer Pay Instr. John H. Stevenson from the half pay list to the 75 per cent. list, his increased pay to date from his retirement.

S. 586—Mr. Palmer: Provides that any 1st or 2d Lieutenant retired for wounds, with actual rank, and not since advanced, shall be promoted one grade. The preamble recites that a large majority of officers retired for wounds have been promoted and that the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, advances one grade officers of the Army retired for disability.

S. 588—Mr. Palmer: To appoint William H. Hugo, Fort Bayard, a 1st Lieutenant of cavalry, retired.

S. 583—Mr. Cameron: (Same as H. R. 349, below.)

S. 597—Mr. Cameron: To appoint Samuel S. Boyer, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., an Acting Assistant Surgeon, and retire him, he having served more than twenty-five years in the regular Army as an officer of volunteers.

S. 616—Mr. Voorhees: To give a pension of \$200 a month to the widow of the late Walter Q. Gresham.

S. 617—Mr. Voorhees: To give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Capt. Richard Law, U. S. N.

S. 627—Mr. Murphy: To give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. N.

S. 641—Mr. Gibson: To promote Commo. Louis C. Sartori, U. S. N., to be a Rear Admiral, retired, in accordance with his original position on the Navy Register, and give him the difference of pay due.

S. 643—Mr. Gibson: To appoint Capt. William R. Steinmetz, U. S. A., retired, a Major, retired, with rank and pay from Feb. 26, 1891.

S. 665—Mr. Mitchell: To confer the rank and pay of a 1st Lieutenant of infantry upon the director of gymnastics and instructor in swordsmanship at the U. S. Military Academy.

S. 679—Mr. Squire: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for a gun factory to finish and assemble ordnance on the Pacific Coast.

H. R. 177—Mr. Hicks: Provides a bronze medal for each officer and soldier who responded to President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men, to go to his family if deceased.

H. R. 193—Mr. Wheeler: Amends the following articles of the Revised Statutes, article 17, so as to punish by G. C. M. soldiers selling, or, through neglect, losing their arms, clothing or accoutrements; Art. 84 prescribes a new oath for courts martial; Art. 86 gives G. C. M. power to punish for contempt; Art. 104 requires the approval of a court martial by the officer ordering the court or the officer commanding; Art. 110 requires the approval of the brigade commander or C. O. of post or garrison for sentence adjudged by a field officer; requires J. A. to withdraw during secret sessions, makes fraudulent enlistment a military offense and authorizes J. As. of departments and trial officers of summary courts to administer oaths.

H. R. 201—Mr. Wheeler: Authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint a board of review of three members and a recorder and J. A. from the active or retired list of the Army, or C. M. cases and decisions of a board wholly retiring an officer. Active officers shall receive no increase of compensation, but retired officers shall receive the full pay of their grade. The board can consider new evidence and compel the attendance of witnesses, whose expenses shall not, however, be chargeable to the Government. Majority and minority reports may be presented. Recommendations for relief are to be referred to Congress. Provided that no right to any pay or allowances shall accrue or be revived from such amendment of the records in any case.

H. R. 223—Mr. McCall: Grants medals to the sur-

vivors of the Port Hudson forlorn hope storming party, July 15, 1863, in fulfillment of the promise of Gen. Banks in G. O. No. 49.

H. R. 250—Mr. Bartholdt: Appropriates \$200,000 to reconstruct Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

H. R. 254—Mr. McClellan: To authorize the Senate to confirm military nominations made by President Lincoln and not acted upon by the Senate. The person confirmed shall be borne on the records of the W. D., in all respects, as if the nomination had been confirmed by the Senate on the day of the nomination, and the person commissioned had resigned the office and rank the next day thereafter.

H. R. 261—Mr. Kiefer: Appropriates \$40,000 for a military hospital at Fort Snelling, Minn.

H. R. 308—Mr. Bailey: Sec. 1 repeals the laws providing for retirement of officers of the Army of the United States, viz., Sections 1243-60, 1274 and 1275, Rev. Stat. Sec. 2: That no person heretofore retired under any of the provisions of law providing for the retirement of officers of the Army of the United States shall hereafter receive any pay from the United States in consequence of such retirement.

H. R. 331—Mr. Doolittle: To establish an Army post in Pierce County, near Tacoma, Wash., on the transfer to the U. S. without cost of 640 acres of land or more.

H. R. 344—Mr. Morse: To retire enlisted men of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, with 75 per cent. pay, after thirty years' service, war service to count double. If any enlisted man, after having served twenty-five years in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, is found to be physically disqualified from further active service, and said disqualification was incurred in line of duty, it shall be the duty of the President to place him on said retired list, with pay above specified.

H. R. 422—Mr. Connolly: To relieve Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin from the liability for \$1,108.75 expended by Capt. J. McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., by his direction, in looking for a party of citizens lost in a great snow-storm in Bitter Root Mountains in the autumn of 1893.

H. R. 445—Mr. Doolittle: To promote Robert Williams, Sergeant of Ordnance, to 2d Lieutenant, retired. (Same as S. 170.)

H. R. 446—Mr. Doolittle: To give Mrs. F. H. Crosby a pension of \$50 a month, with \$5 to each of her two children. (Same as S. 168.)

H. R. 455—Mr. Doolittle: To promote Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U. S. N., retired, to the rank of Lieutenant Commander, retired.

H. R. 519—Mr. Jenkins: To give Lieut. Ira Harris, U. S. N., a pension of \$40 a month.

H. R. 543—Mr. Low: To appoint 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, U. S. A., retired, to Captain, retired, from April 27, 1891.

H. R. 574—Mr. Powers: To readjust the pay account of Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, C. S., U. S. A., in accordance with the decision in the cases of Capt. Norton and Capt. Watson.

H. R. 786—Mr. Gamble: Appropriates \$100,000 to enlarge Fort Meade, S. D.

H. R. 790—Mr. Huling: To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. (Same as S. 349, above.)

H. R. 871—Mr. Curtis: Amends Sec. 1315, Rev. Stat., to read as follows: Sec. 1315—The corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and such number as may be appointed at large, not exceeding ten annually. They shall be appointed by the President and shall, with the exception of those appointed at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

H. R. 812—Mr. Bartholdt: Appropriates \$200,000 to continue the reconstruction of Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

H. R. 884—Mr. Linton: That it shall be unlawful for any person to print, stamp, or impress any words, figures or designs upon the flag of the United States, or any representation thereof: Provided, however, that any national or State regiment or Grand Army post shall have the right to put upon such flag the number and name of such regiment or post. The penalty is a fine of from \$25 to \$200 and \$100 to \$500, and imprisonment not to exceed one year for a second offense.

Senator Hale started the Navy personnel bill rolling in the Senate on Wednesday by introducing the personnel bill, which was prepared by the Senate members of the Joint Commission introduced in the Senate during the last session of the last Congress. The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and it is the intention of Senator Hale as soon as that Committee is organized by the vacancies caused by the retirement from the Senate of Senators McPherson, Butler, and Camden, to urge the Committee to take up the bill, and report it back to the Senate for the purpose of obtaining early action upon it.

This is the same bill that was introduced in the Senate last year, and published in the Journal at the time.

(From the "Washington Post.")

The Grand Duke Alexis was at Kiel. He is a full Russian Admiral now, and the head of the Russian Navy. He was a frequent visitor to the Americans, and like all the other notables, talked with the utmost frankness to our officers.

One day, watching the Columbia as she rode the waves as lightly and with the easy grace of a blue-wing teal, the Grand Duke said to a captain: "I'm glad you Americans are rebuilding your fleet. Do you know what most impressed me when I visited your country? Let me tell you. The first thing was your wonderful national wealth; the second, the absolutely inadequate means at your disposal for national defense. You were like a drunken man with pockets full of money and two or three hungry ruffians on the dark side of the street waiting a chance to attack him."

"Why, do you mean to say?" began the somewhat startled Captain, when the Russian put his hand on the other arm and said: "Twice in my career I have heard the project of capturing one or two of your great cities and holding them for ransom deliberately discussed by officers of European fleets whose countries had hard work to make ends meet. And they meant it, too. I once made a sensation when, after listening to a conversation of this kind, in which the officers of four different fleets took part, I said: 'Gentlemen, the United States and Russia are friends. Should she be unjustly attacked, Russia would help to see that the wrong was righted.' Ah, I can't tell you where or who it was. Come over to the Kurik (the Russian flagship) and have a glass of wine."

The rule in force in the Eng. Battn. at Willets Point when Gen. Abbot was in command, dropped under Col. King, has been revived by Maj. Knight. It prohibits the keeping of citizen's clothes by soldiers on the post. The practice of keeping citizen's clothes on the post facilitates desertion.

WEST POINT.

A cadet football game attracted a large number of spectators to the ball field at 9 A. M. on Thanksgiving Day. Divine service, attendance at which was not obligatory, was conducted by the chaplain at 10 A. M. The dinner at the mess hall was in keeping with the spirit of the day.

Practical directions for the treatment of fainting, shock, wounds, cuts, bruises and poisonous bites, were given in Dr. Mason's lecture on Wednesday, Nov. 27, which was delivered in the lecture room of the chemical department. In the same room on Friday afternoon Dr. Torney repeated his lecture on "Bacteriology in Its Relations to Medicine and Surgery." Mrs. Russel assisted Cadet Wade in receiving the guests at the Thanksgiving eve hop on Wednesday evening. Supper was served in Grant Hall. Among the young ladies dancing were the Misses Bessie Howard, Hatfield, Tremaine, Eginton, Hallett, Hampton, Hastings, Mason, Levy, Orr, Oakley, Houston, Brown, Barker, Wiseman, Ward, Gibson, Clark, Elliott, Burnette, Miller, Morgan, Buchanan, Crandall, Supton, Kirke, Harding, Kerwin, Smith, Cochran, Rodgers, Thomas, Wright, Worth, Crouse, Roe, Sumner, Michie, Torney, Mercur, M. and B. Craney, Davis, J. Ward, Hanney, Happersett, and many others.

Officers and cadets attend the concerts given in the gymnasium under the direction of the new band leader, Mr. George Essigke. Formerly separate concerts were given. A large audience thoroughly enjoyed the concert on Saturday evening. Mr. Essigke is a violin of note.

Lieut. S. C. Hazzard accompanies the choir as organist at the Sunday morning services at the cadet chapel. The garrison flag fell to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" at dress parade on Sunday evening. This was the first time that the new order had been observed at the post. Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf., Mrs. and Miss Shunk, mother and sister of Lieut. E. B. Shunk, C. E., and Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Mason, of Troy, have been among recent guests at the Point. Miss Besie Howard, daughter of Gen. Howard, has been a guest of Mrs. Sprung, Col. and Mrs. E. E. Wood gave a dance in Schofield Hall on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, from 8 until 11 o'clock, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. George Blanchard Comly, son of the late Maj. Clifton Comly, who will report for examination to the Military Academy in March, is studying with Lieut. Braden.

An afternoon tea was given on Friday, Dec. 6, by Mrs. Palmer Eddy Pierce for Miss Egbert and Miss Young, who are her guests. In addition to these young ladies, Mrs. Pierce was assisted by Miss Sumner, Miss Cruikshank, Miss Michie and Miss Mercur. Mrs. Traub and Mrs. Morrow presided at the tea table. The guests were the young ladies of the post and the bachelor officers. Mrs. Cunningham, of Cincinnati, is a guest of Mrs. Michie.

Lieut. William Mackey Cruikshank has issued cards for a tea from 4 to 6 on Thursday, in his apartments in the new quarters for bachelor officers. Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Hazzard will act as hostesses on this occasion. An informal cadet dance will be given by the Misses Craney on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 14, from half after two until parade. In the evening a cadet hop will take place. The children's dancing class on Friday evening, the lecture by Dr. Mason on Wednesday afternoon and the meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club on Thursday afternoon are among other events of interest of the present week.

On Saturday, Dec. 21, it is anticipated that a cadet german will be given in the afternoon in addition to the hop in the evening.

The intensely cold weather of the past few days has caused the formation of ice to the depth of several inches on the various ponds in the vicinity. The new reservoir affords an excellent skating pond.

Lieut. Charles P. Echols, C. E., left the post to-day to attend his examination for promotion. Miss Travers has been a guest of Mrs. Dyer. Miss Hancock has been visiting Mrs. R. P. Davis.

FORT MCPHERSON.

That Gen. Miles is a man of great self-restraint is shown by the fact that he did not raid the office of the Atlanta "Constitution" after its publication of the picture of him reviewing his old regiment which appeared in the "Constitution" of Dec. 6. The melancholy figure standing in front of a garden fence looks as unlike our handsome Major General Commanding as possible. The review was held Dec. 5, and the "Constitution" says it was "a compliment to the 5th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort McPherson, which regiment Gen. Miles commanded for eleven years, and to the Ohio National Guard, one of the most superb militia organizations of the United States. The parade was one of the most imposing military spectacles seen since the opening of the exposition. The troops had formed in front of the Aragon Hotel at 10 o'clock and were marched out Peachtree to the grounds. It was a long march in a chilling wind, but the boys from Ohio and the regulars were inured to such weather and they stepped over the asphalt with steady stride. The regiment was in command of Col. Russell, in the absence of Col. Kellogg, who has been sick for some days. In the rear of the U. S. troops came the National Guard, of Cincinnati, and a more soldierly body of men never marched on Atlanta soil. They came up with clockwork precision, perfect in line, in dress, in touch and in step. As each company marched in front of the reviewing stand there was wild and appreciative applause. Altogether it was a magnificent military show. When the parade had passed Gen. Miles, with A. D. C. Michler and Mr. Travers, retired to the Driving Club. The General was much pleased with the appearance of his old regiment and paid high compliment to the Ohio troops. 'It is a splendid organization,' he said. 'Good officers are in command. I like to look at such a body of men.' From the reviewing stand Gen. Miles looked down upon the heads of a gallant corps of officers as they passed at the heads of their companies, men who had served by his side in the old days of the hostile tribes. Capt. Randall, of Co. A; Capt. Carter, of Co. B; Capt. Forbes, of Co. C; Capt. Bowen, of Co. E; Capt. Borden, of Co. F; Capt. Romey, of Co. G; Capt. Baldwin, of Co. I, and Capt. Rice, of Co. K, all had more or less share in the Montana campaign with Gen. Miles. Gen. Miles was honored a banquet and reception at Fort McPherson that night by the officers of the post. The reception was held in the mess hall of the garrison and a large number of guests were present. The reception began at 9 o'clock and was followed by a banquet. There was music by the 5th Inf. band and later in the night dancing was participated in. Gen. Miles was stopping in his private car, but is also the guest of Col. Rice. Many guests were present from the city and the reception was a brilliant event and one of the most pleasant occasions of the season at the fort."

The rule in force in the Eng. Battn. at Willets Point when Gen. Abbot was in command, dropped under Col. King, has been revived by Maj. Knight. It prohibits the keeping of citizen's clothes by soldiers on the post. The practice of keeping citizen's clothes on the post facilitates desertion.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

A field day was held at this post on Nov. 28. No records were broken, as the ground was frozen and not in good condition for best work. The events were as follows: 100-yard dash, won by Sgt. Elliot, Troop F, 3d Cav.; time, 11-2-5 seconds. Pole vault, won by Corp. Schwaderer, Troop F, 3d Cav.; height, 9 feet. 120-yard hurdle race, won by Sgt. Elliot, Troop F, 3d Cav.; time, 15 seconds. Putting 16-pound shot, won by Pvt. Lee, Troop G; distance, 37 feet 9½ inches. Mounting potato race, won by Pvt. Johnson, Troop G, 3d Cav. Throwing 16-pound hammer, won by Corp. Schwaderer, Troop F; distance, 72 feet 9 inches. Running broad jump, won by Sgt. Elliot, Troop F; distance, 18 feet. Running high jump, won by Sgt. Elliot, Troop F; height, 60 inches. 220-yard race, won by Sgt. Elliot, Troop F; time, 25½ seconds. The most exciting event of the day was a football game between a team from Troop F and a team selected from Troops C and G. Two 20-minute halves were played and the game was stubbornly fought throughout. Victory fell to Troop F, the score being 10 to 6 in their favor. The teams lined up as follows:

Troop F.	Positions.	Troops C and G.
Schwaderer.	Center.	Tolman
Elliot (Capt.).	Right half-back.	Murphy
Wissell.	Left half-back.	McKee
Frazier.	Quarter-back.	Lisby
Harbison.	Full-back.	Moyer
Renz.	Right-guard.	Lee
Diamond.	Left-guard.	O'Donnell
McCarthy.	Right-tackle.	Fitzgerald
Thomas.	Left-tackle.	Goodrich
Ronch.	Right-end.	Wilson (Capt.)
Clarke.	Left-end.	Ramsey

The troops taking part in these events were C, E, F and G, and there were from ten to twenty entries for each event. The result proved quite a triumph for Troop F, the members of which won nine of the eleven first prizes and 80 per cent. of the value of the prizes offered.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

The absence of many officers as witnesses in the Enquiry court has kept matters quiet here. The Bachelor moved into their new building, and on Thursday a progressive card party was given. Saturday, the officers, in a body, with their wives, are guests of the Loyal Legion in St. Louis. Gen. Henry is to give an address on "Jefferson Barracks—Its Past, Present and Future Needs." All the old officers of renown have served at this post, and its historical association make a part of the history of the Army, and the old associations with St. Louis of a social nature are most agreeable. Friday, regimental formation was had, when the command left at 9:30 A. M. for their road march to St. Louis. The commanding officer was in front, followed by the national and regimental standards, with their escort; then the trumpeters and the command. The route followed was to Carondelet, thence by Broadway to Jefferson avenue, thence to Washington avenue, thence to Broadway, and return; distance marched, about twenty-two miles; time, three hours. In some places the streets were slippery, but the people seemed glad to see Uncle Sam's troopers, and as well the troopers to have a change of view and surroundings from a post. Besides drills, horses are on the road daily being hardened for future use, and a war with England would not be distasteful.

RECENT DEATHS.

Herr Dowe, the inventor of what he claimed to be a bullet-proof coat, died Dec. 9 at Wiesbaden, Germany.

Maj. W. B. Slack, U. S. M. C., retired, who died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, of pneumonia, was appointed 2d Lieutenant in 1839. He served during the Mexican War, receiving the brevet of Captain for gallantry at the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz. In 1860 he was appointed Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, and in 1885 was retired for age.

Many old friends and comrades will hear with regret of the death Dec. 7 at New York City of the gallant soldier and gentleman, Capt. John Henry Coster, U. S. A., retired. He was born in New York Nov. 26, 1835, his father being the well known citizen John H. Coster, brother was the late Col. Charles Robert Coster, who died in 1888. The deceased was a private in the 7th N. Y. when the war broke out, and went to the front as Captain of the 1st N. Y. Inf. He was mustered out in 1863 and in 1865, being then in California. He was appointed an officer of volunteers from that State, and afterwards of the 1st Regt. of Arizona Inf. For gallantry in the field he received the brevet of Major of Volunteers, and an appointment in March, 1867, as Lieutenant 30th U. S. Inf., and the brevet of Captain in the regular Army. In 1870 he was assigned to the 8th Cav., promoted Captain in 1873, and retired June 26, 1882, for disability resulting from a wound in the chin received at the battle of Glendale. He was left almost dying on the field, was taken to Libby Prison, and subsequently recovering was exchanged. While in California he was appointed A. D. C. on the staff of Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, with whom he served for many years, and by whom he was held in high esteem. Capt. Coster was a charter member of the New York Driving Club and a noted owner of pedigree roadsters. He was Secretary of the Monmouth Park Racing Association prior to 1880, and in that year was elected Secretary of the American Jockey Club, which he joined in 1868. Much of the land purchased by the late John A. Morris for the New York Jockey Club race course was bought through Capt. Coster. He belonged to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and under its direction the funeral took place Dec. 10 at his late residence, 66 East Fifty-sixth street. Many veterans and friends of the deceased were present.

Brevet Maj. William O'Connell, Captain U. S. A., retired, who died at San Francisco, Nov. 25, was a veteran soldier, who enlisted in the Dragoons in 1856, was discharged in August, 1861, as 1st Sergeant, 1st Illinois Cav.; was appointed 2d Lieutenant 4th U. S. Cav., in November, 1861, and served gallantly during the war, receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for his conduct at Middleston, Tenn., and Selma, Ala. He attained the grade of Captain in 1866, and was mustered in 1879, on account of disability resulting from wounds received in line of duty.

Maj. James Richard Roche, U. S. A., retired, who died Dec. 1 at his residence in Los Angeles, Cal., was a midshipman in the U. S. Navy from 1850 to 1855, when he resigned to engage in civil pursuits. In 1875 he was appointed Paymaster, U. S. Army, with rank of Major, and was retired Oct. 31, 1893, at his own request, being over 62 years of age. A Los Angeles correspondent writes: "He received the sacraments of the church, and was buried from St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church, Dec. 3, 1895. Rest in peace."

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FORT RILEY.

The Euchre Club met on Monday night, Dec. 2, at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, a meeting which everyone acknowledged to be one of the jolliest of the season. Mrs. Hoyle and Lieut. Ostheim won the prizes. The Young People's Club met at Miss Barry's on Tuesday night, euchre being the game played. Miss Knoz and Lieut. Ostheim were the prize winners. A concert which was well attended was given in the post hall on Wednesday night by the 1st Cav. orchestra, assisted by Miss Clark, violinist, and Mrs. Simpson, pianist, both of Junction City. There were ten numbers on the programme.

The first series of winter hops was held in the post hall on Friday night, Dec. 6. The hall, which has been re-kalsomined and nicely fitted up with new benches, was handsomely decorated. The beauty of the arrangement was due to the taste and management of a number of the garrison, chiefly among whom were the Misses Pomp, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Macdonald, Lieuts. Goode, Whitman and Capt. Pindexter. Mrs. Kingsbury and Mrs. Adams received. Supper was served down stairs in the library, and was delicious, due to the clever catering of Mr. Victor Montgomery, the popular steward of the club.

Lieut. Lyon, 2d Art., left Saturday for a month's leave, to be spent in Washington, New York and Boston. Lieut. Arnold and bride arrived on Thursday, and have taken quarters No. 3, on Forsyth place. A serenade by the band was tendered them on Friday afternoon. The children of the Sunday School are practising their Christmas carols under the guidance of Mrs. Harrison. There will be a festival with a Christmas tree in the post hall for the children, when they will sing their carols. The friends throughout the Army of Mrs. Viele and Miss Minor will be grieved to hear of the death of their father, Mr. Minor, at Kansas City, last week. The first indoor concert of the season by the 1st Cav. Band will be given in the mess hall on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Andrews, of Cleveland, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Furong, for some time, left on Wednesday for Denver. Capt. James A. Q. M., of Jefferson Barracks, was a guest of Lieut. Hoyle, and Lieut. P. W. West, Adjutant 2d Cav., was a guest of Lieut. Lewis over Sunday. Mr. Geo. Grimes, son of Capt. Grimes, is out after having been confined to the house with an injured shoulder. A foot ball game was played with Junction City on Friday afternoon, but owing to several misunderstandings, to put it mildly, was not played to a finish. A French class has been organized which will meet once a week until Christmas; afterwards twice a week. The first meeting was held at Mrs. Allen's on Monday afternoon.

FORT MONROE, VA.

The U. S. Ss. Bancroft and Monongahela passed here Dec. 3 for the Norfolk Navy Yard, where they will be repaired and put in good condition for the coming summer. The monitor Amphitrite dropped anchor in Hampton Roads on the evening of Dec. 5, and it is expected that she will remain here for some time. The steamer Columbia from Baltimore, with the Maryland militia on board, bound for Atlanta, arrived at the post Dec. 5 at 9 o'clock. She tied up for an hour, owing to a heavy snow storm, and then proceeded to Portsmouth. The troops did not come ashore.

1st. Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., who has been transferred to Washington Barracks, left for his new station Dec. 5. Senator David B. Hill, of New York, who has been on a lecturing tour in the West, and where he was taken ill, arrived at the Hygeia Hotel Dec. 4. He will remain until his health is sufficiently restored, and will then proceed to Washington.

Gen. D. W. Flagler, U. S. A., Chief of Ordnance, arrived at the post Nov. 27, and spent Thanksgiving day with his son, Lieut. C. A. F. Flagler, C. E., whose sister, Miss Flagler, of Washington, is visiting her brother. Miss Ruckman, who has been visiting her brother, Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art., returned to her home Nov. 29. Mrs. Duvall, wife of Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Marie, of Philadelphia, returned to the post Dec. 2.

Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., and Mrs. Hasbrouck, who have been visiting friends North for the past ten days, returned to the post Dec. 7.

Work on the artesian well for the Chamberlin Hotel has been resumed. Clay has been struck at the depth of 900 or 1,000 feet, which is harder to penetrate than solid rock. This well is being considered by military authorities with much interest, as its success will at once solve the very difficult problem of water for this garrison. Commencing last Friday night, we have had snow almost every day, and to-day the weather outside is stormy and disagreeable, stopping almost entirely the work on the new sewer system being put in and putting off almost indefinitely the time when the sewer will be completed.

FORT WASHAKIE, WYO.

On Thanksgiving night there was given at this post an entertainment that has never been excelled at any military post. Miss Carrie von Bergen, daughter of Mrs. Maj. Kramer, and Miss Leila de Murguiondo conceived the idea of doing something for the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the Episcopalian missionary to the Shoshones, and the entertainment was for his benefit. The programme was as follows: Prestidigitatorism, Capt. J. S. Loud; song, Troop I (9th Cav.) Quartette; tableau, "The Goddess of Liberty," Miss de Murguiondo; tableau, "Coming Thro' the Rye," Miss Nancy Kramer and James Moore; recitation, "Taps," Mr. Edmonstone; tableau, "Rock of Ages," Miss Moore; guitar solo, Comy. Sergt. Jeffers; tableau, "Charlotte Corday," Miss Loughborough; skirt dance, Little Jessie Bright; tableau, "What is Home Without a Mother," Mrs. Clarke and daughter; sparring match (burlesque), Woodard and Daniel Jones; tableau, "The Bashful Couple," Miss Emily von Bergen and James Moore; humorous talk, Mr. Edmonstone; song, "The Holy City," Mrs. Gardner; tableau, "Joan of Arc," Miss Moore; song, Troop I (9th Cav.) Quartette. "Cut Off With a Shilling" (a comedy in one act); Sam, Mr. Edmonstone; Col. Berners, Lieut. McBain; Kitty, Miss von Bergen.

It is no reflection upon the other participants, all of whom did well, to award the palm of superiority to Mrs. Clarke and her infant daughter Arabella. Their tableau came in the nature of a surprise and was vociferously applauded. Each of the other tableaux had in its name a suggestion, but in "What is Home Without a Mother" there was not the least suggestion that the raising of the curtain would discover a mother seated with her infant across her lap, and slipper in hand, in the act of administering discipline for some infraction of domestic law.

THE STATE TROOPS.

General Oliver's Report, 3d Brigade, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, 3d Brigade N. Y., in his annual report for 1895, among other things, says: "At the time of the strike of the motormen, etc., in Brooklyn early in January, receiving intimation that my command might be required for duty, I notified at noon on Jan. 22 the commanding officers of the infantry organization of the brigade (excepting those of the 27th, 39th and 40th Separate Cos. on the northern frontiers) to make all preparations to move their respective commands to Brooklyn with field uniform and equipments and cooking outfit, and to prepare to obtain three days' rations the moment final orders should reach them. The responses to the first order received from the commanding officers were exceedingly gratifying and greatly to their credit, and I consider it proper to say that had final orders been received on the afternoon of Jan. 22 to move the command, the various organizations would have all been in New York City by the next morning, most with 100 per cent and none with less than 90 per cent. of the numbers present. This remarkable mobilization of the forces scattered over half the State is worthy of commendation, for within four hours every command reported ready for duty and during that time the brigade quartermaster, Maj. Horace G. Young, had planned and arranged for every train with time of departure and connections, so that the whole command would have reported in New York City within eighteen hours from the original order of warning.

Gen. Oliver suggests that as a rule camp service be required on alternate years only, as the members of the Guard should have an occasional opportunity for their summer vacation. For field service this season there were selected the 10th Battn., 6th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 32d Separate Cos., commanded by Capt. James H. Lloyd and Capt. T. C. Collin, 7th Separate Co. The 13th Battn. commenced its field service, starting from Troy July 22, the 10th Battn. from Albany Aug. 19 and the 14th Battn. from Saratoga Sept. 16, each tour of duty being six days. The commanding officers of the battalions were purposely thrown on their own resources, all instruction and advice being of a general character and I must confess that I was astonished at the result accomplished and the enormous amount of work put through. They moved and fed and maneuvered and camped their commands absolutely without the usual assistance and instruction of superior officers and departments as practiced at the State Camp. They had theoretical knowledge only and yet the practical results of moving and feeding the large bodies of men under their charge were admirable. Each commanding officer selected his own staff and planned the details of the march, but that of the 13th Battn. was the model for all, and was executed in so thorough and able a manner that I commend it as a plan for all such service in the future. The plan is an unqualified success, for the original intent was to test the field equipments of the commissary and quartermaster system as laid down in the regulations, and to be in force when the troops should be suddenly called upon to do duty for the State in the case of riot or insurrection. I venture to say that the commands which took part in the field exercises possess to-day a knowledge which puts them far in advance of all others as to how to take care of themselves should they suddenly be called for duty as in the Buffalo strike. Many criticisms might be made as to how the details of the marches were carried out, but when it is remembered that they were experiments I have nothing to give but praise; with this one point, that I specially commend the entire work of the 13th Battn. As schools for the commissary and quartermaster departments they are unequalled and an opportunity is given at last to put the staff departments on a practical footing.

"I beg to recommend that during the five years of enlistment there should be two seasons of camp and one of field service, and two for vacations, and that tours of duty be so arranged if possible to bring this about for the various organizations. I hope in time to see three skeleton battalions on a week of field service in command of the brigade general and supplied, etc., by the brigade staff, possibly once in five years. The complete rounds of the militia education in this country may thus be reached—the armory, the camp, the field service. The 3d, 14th and 33d Separate Cos. made arrangements with my approval for a volunteer encampment from Aug. 12 to 16 at Stamford, N. Y. I desire to say that I disapprove of any future attempt of the kind, as they savor too much of the old picnic and target shoot, although in this case no exception can be taken as the duty was well and properly conducted. I have the honor to report the organizations of my command in a healthy condition with the exception of two, and I have good reasons to expect that under new officers and better methods, they will recover and take the place that they have held aforetime among the best. The strength of the command on Oct. 1 was 142 officers and 2,714 enlisted men."

69th N.Y.—COL. G. M. SMITH.

The 69th N. Y. will be reviewed by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 18, and also for the presentation of colors, prepared for the regiment by the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. On the above occasion the regiment will parade in two battalions, as follows: 1st Battn., Cos. B, D, E and I, under Capt. William Desmond, with Lieut. Daniel J. Dowdney Adjutant; 2d Battn., Cos. A, C, G and K, under Capt. Thomas F. Lynch, with Lieut. A. J. Griffin Adjutant. The officer of the day will be Capt. John O'Connell, and the officer of the guard Lieut. John Pentony. Long service medals will be presented to the following active and supernumerary officers: Maj. E. Duffy and Dennis C. McCarthy, Sergt. J. Gleason and Musician R. O. Farrell for 25 years; Band Leader William Bayne, 20 years; Capt. J. O'Connell and M. Lynch and Lieuts. J. J. Ward and P. Farrelly for 15 years, and to Capt. T. F. Lynch and E. T. McCrystal and Sergts. T. J. Coleman and Sergt. J. J. O'Gara. Co. C have elected 2d Lieut. Quinn 1st Lieutenant.

23d N.Y.—COL. A. C. SMITH.

Three officers, six Sergeants and forty-four files, or ninety-seven out of a total of 103 members of Co. A paraded for company drill on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1895, under command of Capt. Everell, who has recently been elected junior major of the regiment. It is needless to state that it was one of the most perfect drills ever witnessed, the formation was prompt and snappy, and the company turned over in fine shape to the Captain. The earlier part of the evening was devoted to the manual of arms, and while it is certain that no company in the State can excel them, it is also doubtful if there are many who can equal them. Every movement was executed with that degree of mechanical precision that was refreshing to witness. The marching

in line was magnificent, the alignments faultless, and the six-inch interval between files scrupulously observed. On right and on left into line was perfectly executed, as were also the fronts into line. Column of files from column of fours correct; also reforming column of fours from column of files. As laid down in the book, the leading file of the first four halted at the command march, and came to the order. Fours right and left about were perfect, also wheeling from line into column, and from column into line the distances in every case being accurately maintained. While several of the movements were repeated, it seemed unnecessary, for they were executed accurately every time. After going through the ceremony of inspection, which was also a creditable performance, the company was divided into sections and placed under command of their respective leaders, who handled them in a manner that left no doubt as to their efficiency. Co. A is certainly a model company, both numerically and in efficiency, and is commanded by one of the ablest and most competent officers in the guard, and while his men appreciate the honor that has been conferred on their commander, yet his promotion will be a severe loss to the company, and it is to be hoped and trusted that his successor will follow closely in his footsteps in his administration of the affairs of the company, and receive the same hearty support from the rank and file that has been accorded to Maj.-elect Everell.

7th N.Y.—COL. APPLETON.

Col. Appleton, 7th N. Y., announces that the armory rifle range, which has been undergoing alterations, has been completed, and was reported for practice on Dec. 9, and that Gen. Emmons Clark has offered a prize for rifle competition, which, it is believed, will create the most desirable and attractive match instituted in the regimental programme of rifle practice. The trophy is a bronze figure of the statue "Tambour d'Arcor," by Amy, made in Paris, and it to be competed for annually by teams of fifty men. The prize is to be known as the "Colonel Emmons Clark Trophy," and the competition will take place annually on the same evenings as the Edward Kemp Trophy Match, and the scores made in that match will be added to the scores of twenty-five other men from each company, respectively, to determine the result of this match. It is understood that men who have been duly elected but not yet enlisted shall be eligible to shoot.

Col. Appleton extends the congratulations of the regiment to Capt. Rand and the officers and men of the 6th Co. upon securing for the fourth consecutive year the brigade prize for firing in ranks, with a figure of merit that leads the scores for the year of all the companies of the State. In referring to the reports of Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., and Gen. Fred. C. McLevee, Inspr. Gen. of New York, Col. Appleton says: "The C. O. desires to express his sincere gratification that the results of the devoted work of the regiment have been recognized by officers of high rank and distinguished qualifications. Sacrifices of time and pleasure, arduous labor, cheerful submission to rules and regulations, loyalty to the traditions of the regiment by officers and soldiers alike, were constantly witnessed by him; and he believes that these justly earned encomiums will be a sufficient reward for past labor and an incentive to carry the name of our regiment to a still higher plane."

OHIO.

The 1st Battn. of the 14th Regt. and Bat. H, located at Columbus, will soon be without an armory, unless something is done in the way of procuring one very shortly. Owing to a recent decision of the Circuit Court the county will soon stop paying rent for the building now used as an armory, and there has been no provision for building. It seems a shame that such organizations as the 14th Regt. and Bat. H, who have had more active service within the last year or two than any other militia in the State, should be so poorly provided for. About the only thing they have to console them is the appointment of Gen. Axline to the position of Adjutant General. About twenty members of Bat. H attended the football game on Thanksgiving Day between the Ohio State University eleven and the Kenyon College eleven, at the Ohio State University grounds, and made the finest appearance of any turnout there. As Sergts. Thurman and Potter were going to play, the members of the battery thought it necessary that the battery should be represented, and so secured a tallyho for the game. They were in full uniform, with overcoats. The horses were decorated with red ribbons, and that, together with the red linings of their overcoat capes, which were turned back, made the turnout very conspicuous. Two guidons rode ahead and improved the general appearance of the turnout. Upon entering the grounds, the boys gave the battery yell, followed by the Ohio State University yell. A number of students answered with three cheers for the battery. From the beginning to the end of the game the boys kept up a continual howling and every good play of Thurman's called forth the first sergeant's call from the buglers. The battery feel that they are entitled to at least half the credit for the Ohio State University's victory. Col. Coit and Lieut. Col. Darrow, of the 14th Inf., Ohio N. G., were guests of the battery and occupied seats on the tallyho.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Inspector General of Massachusetts, in his annual report for the year 1895, states that the organizations as a whole were found in good condition. Lack of knowledge of Lieutenants, it is said, was prominent in some cases; these were reported upon, and some of them voluntarily left the service. The camps and annual drills of all infantry, artillery, cavalry, cadet, signal and ambulance corps can with propriety be said to be the best for years, if not the best ever performed. Much interest, hard work and a desire to perform good duty was decidedly manifest, and the tone of the whole force as a rule is good. Commanding officers have during the past year exercised their right to call inefficient officers to account, and the force shows the good effects. Company commanders should always have an efficient set of non-commissioned officers and hold them to their full duty. It is a pleasure to report that much advancement has been made the past year in this. But few companies were found where the non-commissioned officers never should have been warranted. At the camps a general move was made looking for the improvement in care of quarters, and good results followed. Camp details were better attended to, and the enlisted men are entitled to credit for good discipline, earnest work and loyal support of their officers. Practical work seems to be the desire of all, and the coming year ample opportunity should be given for a more varied and extended instruction in this. This department does not favor long marches of troops not hardened to such work, but short marches, practical work in erecting barricades, field earthworks, cooking and the general instruction of how

a soldier should care for himself in the field is what is most needed, all of which should be preceded by lectures and a study of the work to be done. This department believes fully in disbanding struggling or poor organizations and replacing with new companies in new localities, preferably in large cities, where a battalion can be quartered under one roof.

The standing of the several organizations, and the percentage of attendance, based upon duty at armory inspections, camps and annual drills, in brief, is as follows: 1st Inf.—Attendance averaged nearly 96 per cent. of enrollment. The command is in a high state of discipline and efficiency. 2d Regt.—Attendance, as a rule, good at camps and annual drills. Generally in very good condition as to serviceability; as a rule, very well officered and of good personnel. 5th Inf.—Attendance good, except in Cos. E and M. This regiment, while generally reported as in good condition, has too many companies rated fair. 6th Inf.—Attendance fair. Five companies rated excellent, three very good, two good and two fair. 8th Inf.—Enrollment has not been as large as should be. Attendance only fair. Suitable armory accommodations should be provided for Co. A, Newburyport, without further delay. 9th Inf.—Attendance very fair. Inspections were found in good shape. Four rated excellent, two very good, four good, and two fair. Naval Brigade—Attendance hardly fair. An improvement will doubtless be shown now that the command has the large frigate Minnesota for its use. The brigade is overburdened with line officers and their numbers should be reduced by legislation. If this were done an engineer division could be created without additional expense, adding much to the efficiency of the organization. 1st Corps of Cadets—Attendance good and a marked improvement over former years. 2d Corps of Cadets—This command is in fair condition and should continue the improvement shown. 1st Battalion of Cavalry—Attendance good. Marked improvement was shown. Co. F, Cavalry—Attendance good. Company improved its duty over previous years. 1st Battalion of Light Infantry—Attendance good. Command is showing improvement each year. Battery A, Light Artillery—Attendance fair. A new battery will be excellent with more experience. Ambulance Corps—Attendance good at armory inspection and camp; small at annual drill. This corps is well officered, and performed its work in a most intelligent manner. Signal Corps, 1st and 2d Brigades—Attendance good. Both commands performed their duty well.

NEW JERSEY.

The second annual subscription ball of the 4th Regt., N. G. N. J., will be held in the regimental armory, corner of Bergen avenue and Church street, Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, 1896, which will be attended by the best society people in New Jersey. Among the patronesses are Mrs. George T. Wurts, wife of the present Governor; Mrs. John W. Briggs, wife of the Governor-elect; Mrs. E. F. C. Young, Mrs. John J. Toffey, Mrs. Lewis T. Apgar, Mrs. Marcus Beach and Mrs. George B. Fielder. The chairman of the committee is Maj. R. G. Smith. Co. B will give an informal dance after drill on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17. They will hold their third annual reception at Hasbrouck Hall, corner Crescent and Harrison avenues, on Friday evening, Jan. 10, 1896. Co. H have elected Lieut. F. A. O'Sullivan Captain. A competitive examination for Sergeant-Major of the 3d battalion, 4th Regt., will be held on Dec. 18. Every non-commissioned officer of the regiment is eligible to compete. Co. F have elected Corp. John J. Bloomer Sergeant, and Pvt. Henry A. Wright,

George Hobbs and J. C. Montgomery Corporals. The Non-Commissioned Staff Association of the 4th Regt. will hold their annual dinner Dec. 20, which will be preceded by a theater party. John J. Toffey has been elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. C.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Co. G, 12th N. Y., will hold a ball on Dec. 20, and a stag Feb. 1. The 71st N. Y. hold athletic games at the armory to-night, Dec. 14.

Co. F, 8th N. Y., will hold an election for 2d Lieutenant on Dec. 16.

Co. E, 22d N. Y., will hold a "stag" at a resort outside the armory on Dec. 18.

The 23d N. Y., Col. Smith, will be reviewed at its armory Saturday evening, Jan. 4.

The non. coms. of Co. F, 22d N. Y., will treat the company to a stag at Jaeger's on Dec. 17.

Inspr. Gen. F. C. McLeewee, of New York, will muster in a troop of cavalry for the 2d Brigade on Dec. 16, in the old armory of the 14th Regt. It will be known as Troop B.

Capt. Francis, Co. C, 71st N. Y., intends to resign shortly, as does also Lieut. C. S. Clarke. Lieut. F. Heindzman, an officer who has worked hard for the interests of the company and regiment, will, it is expected, succeed to the Captaincy.

The officers of the 69th N. Y. have been officially reminded from Brigade Headquarters that unless the vacancies of Lieutenants of the line are filled by Jan. 1 next the same will be appointed.

The first review of the season by Maj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Adj't. Gen. of New York, will be that of the 2d Bat., Capt. Wilson, on the evening of Dec. 20, at the armory, Fourth avenue and Thirty-third street. Following this review and presentation of long service medals there will be a battery, saber and Gatling gun.

Lieut. W. H. Hill, of the 12th N. Y., who was placed in military arrest last week charged with "neglect of duty," has been released from same by order of Col. Dowd, and it is understood on the promise that he will make amends in the future. His statement to reporters as quoted in the daily press was very unmilitary, and decidedly contrary to regulations.

The 4th and 5th Regts. of Maryland soldiers arrived in Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9, en route home from Atlanta. The troops were transferred at once to the steamers Columbia and Jane Moseley and stayed only long enough for the Commissary Department to purchase 600 pounds of sausage, 180 pounds of hams, 225 loaves of bread, several barrels of crackers, 60 dozen eggs, 8 barrels of apples and all of the cakes and pies that could be purchased.

The Old Guard of New York will hold its grand annual reception this year in the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday, Jan. 7. None of the old-time brilliancy will be lost, but on the contrary it will be even more dazzling, while the attendance, judging from the interest already displayed among members of military organizations both near and far, will be tremendous. The decorations, it is almost needless to say, will be lavish and beautiful, and the reputation of the Old Guard as hosts will be fully maintained. Bernstein's Orchestra and the Old Guard Band will furnish the music.

The staff of Gov. Morton, of New York, have in-

vited the Governor to a dinner at Hotel Savoy on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 21, and it is intended to make the event the most elaborate of its kind in the history of this or any other State. The dinner will be followed by a reception, to which every commissioned officer of the National Guard in the State is to be invited, as well as Maj. Gen. T. H. Ruger and staff, U. S. A., Department of the East, and Commo. M. Sicard and staff, U. S. N., Navy Yard, New York. There will be elaborate decorations, music and refreshments, and at least 500, it is expected, will be present. The officers will wear full dress uniform, and the reception will last from eight to eleven o'clock P. M.

NAVAL MILITIA.

NEW YORK.—The 1st Battn., under Comdr. Miller, assembled for inspection on board the New Hampshire on the evening of Dec. 10, many ladies being among the interested onlookers. Mayor Strong was to have taken the review, but unfortunately he was not present, and sent a substitute in the person of the president of the Board of Alderman, Mr. Jerolamon. This is not the first time the mayor, after accepting the honor of a review of an organization of the State force, has failed to present himself to witness for himself the fine appearance of the military and naval forces on drill. The reviewing party were received with the usual honors at the after gangway, which was manned by side-boys, while the band played. When the battalion was piped to quarters, it found the 2d Division, under Lieut. S. Dana Greene, and the 3d Division, under Lieut. W. R. Duncan, Jr., on the spar-deck, while the 1st Division, under Lieut. R. P. Forshaw, and the 4th Division, under Lieut. W. H. Stayton, mustered on the gun-deck. In the reviewing party were Alderman Jerolamon, Gen. C. H. Collis, Capt. W. L. Field, U. S. N., Lieut. H. M. Hodges, U. S. N., and Ensign W. O. Hulme, U. S. N., and Col. H. L. Satterlee, A. D. C., on Gov. Morton's staff, and Mr. Aron Vanderbilt. During the inspection the men made a handsome appearance, while the vessel in every part was found to be a model of neatness and good order. Following the inspection came divisional drills with great guns, hammocks, signal drill, single stick, and broadsword exercise. At the call for distant service, the crews detailed for this service promptly assembled on the spar-deck fully equipped with arms and accoutrements, including blankets rolled in rubber ponchos and slung across body. Mess chests, boat fittings, etc., were quickly and orderly brought out, and in about five minutes' time the crews were ready to depart wherever needed. The supply of rations for the supposed three days' service was omitted, but in place of this a list of all the needed commissary supplies was produced for the requisite number of men, a very excellent idea. Following the drill, a reception with dancing was held, the ladies holding possession of the ship until midnight. A collation was served the reviewing party and special guests. Among the later were Adj'ts. Weaver and Falls, of the 7th Regt. Among the other officers present for duty with the battalion were Lieut. Comdr. Kent, Paymr. Agar and Surg. Butts. We extend our thanks to the genial surgeon for courtesies received.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Capt. Weeks has issued an order placing the Minnesots in charge of the officers of the divisions of the 1st Batn., each division to have charge for a week at a time. Officers in charge will write up the log, examine the moorings, and are supposed to sleep on board, but this is not obligatory. The staff officers have started a mess as an experiment, to ascertain the feasibility and cost of same. The ship has been connected with gas mains on the dock and the whole vessel is now well lighted.

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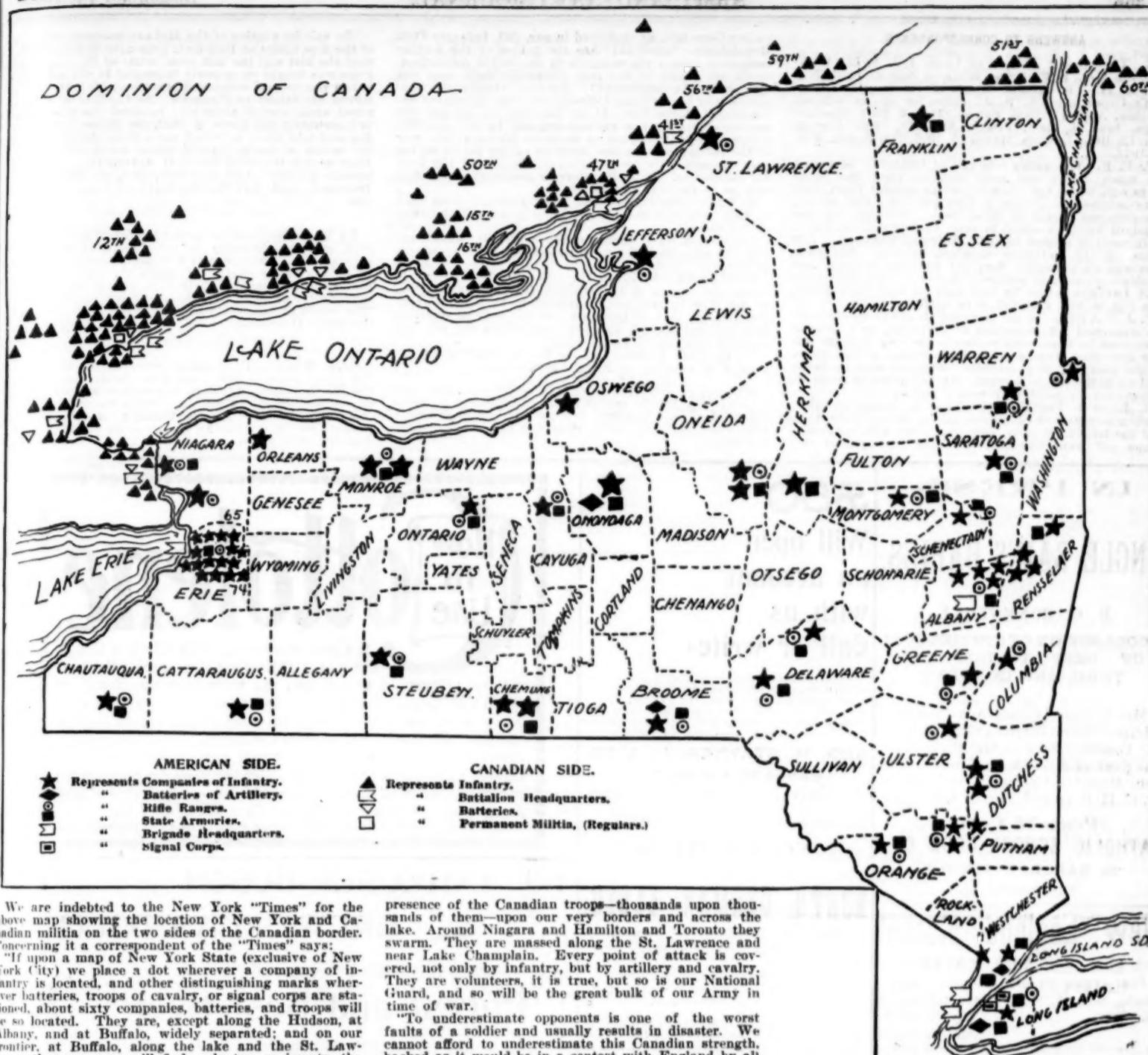
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We are indebted to the New York "Times" for the above map showing the location of New York and Canadian militia on the two sides of the Canadian border. Concerning it a correspondent of the "Times" says:

"If upon a map of New York State (exclusive of New York City) we place a dot wherever a company of infantry is located, and other distinguishing marks wherever batteries, troops of cavalry, or signal corps are stationed, about sixty companies, batteries, and troops will be so located. They are, except along the Hudson, at Albany, and at Buffalo, widely separated; and on our frontier, at Buffalo, along the lake and the St. Lawrence, there are, we will find, only two regiments, the 65th and 74th, and separate companies at Tonawanda, Niagara, Medina, Rochester, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg and Malone.

But if we similarly mark the Canadian territory the result is astounding. The whole country in Ontario and Quebec is fairly covered with the marks indicating the

presence of the Canadian troops—thousands upon thousands of them—upon our very borders and across the lake. Around Niagara and Hamilton and Toronto they swarm. They are massed along the St. Lawrence and near Lake Champlain. Every point of attack is covered, not only by infantry, but by artillery and cavalry. They are volunteers, it is true, but so is our National Guard, and so will be the great bulk of our Army in time of war.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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BORN.

CABELL.—At Portland, Ore., Nov. 26, 1895, to the wife of Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Adj't., 14 Inf., a son.

MOSES.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1895, to the wife of Lieut. L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C., a daughter.

MARRIED.

RUGGLES-TYSON.—At New York City, Dec. 3, 1895, by the Rev. Philip B. Cabell, Virginia Cabell Tyson, daughter of the late Dr. Robert H. Cabell, of Richmond, Va., and Mr. Charles H. Ruggles, son of Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant General of the Army.

SMITH—ROBIE.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1895, Mr. Glen S. Smith to Miss Grace Lockwood Robie, daughter of Chief Engr. E. D. Robie, U. S. N.

DIED.

COSTER.—At New York City, Dec. 7, 1895, Capt. John Henry Coster, U. S. A., retired.

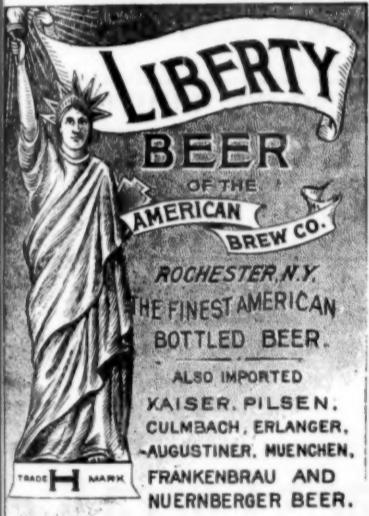
HAMMOND.—At Newport, R. I., Nov. 29, 1895, Mr. Benjamin W. Hammond, father-in-law of Commo. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N.

MINOR.—At Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30, Mr. John D.

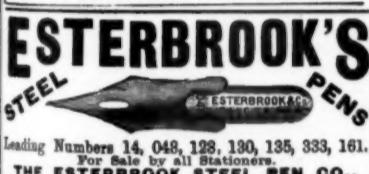
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Minor, formerly a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, and father of Mrs. Charles D. Viele.

MOTT.—At Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 4, 1895, Mrs. Elizabeth Mott, widow of Gen. Gershom Mott, formerly Lieutenant, 10th Inf., and Major General of Volunteers.

O'CONNELL.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 25, 1895, Bvt. Maj. William O'Connell, Capt. U. S. A., retired.

ROCHE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 1, 1895, Maj. James Richard Roche, U. S. A., retired.

SLACK.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1895, Maj. William B. Slack, U. S. M. C., retired.

WORK.—At his residence in Edgewood, R. I., on Nov. 29, 1895, Godfrey Work, father of Mrs. Gen. Z. R. Bliss, in the ninetieth year of his age.

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other country whose entire stock is composed of what may be truthfully called Christmas presents than that of Tiffany & Co., articles which, although not expressly made for that purpose, are in every sense more acceptable for gifts at this particular season, and, for that matter, at all seasons, than anything else, however necessary. They have issued their annual Blue Book, giving account of their special attractions for this year. The notable features of their display this season include an extraordinary collection of fine pearls, rubies, sapphires, demantoids and other precious stones; ladies' chatelaine watches, some with miniatures, and a large assortment set with precious stones. Amethysts and topazes, very popular at present, are shown in many artistic designs of brooches, rings, scarf and stick pins, vinaigrettes, etc. Lorgnettes and gold lorgnette chains, intersected with pearls or precious stones, are also very fashionable. It is interesting to note from the Blue Book that bicycles of the latest model and best manufacture, with sterling silver mountings, may now be obtained at Tiffany's for \$500 and upward. The Blue Book contains no illustrations and will be sent without charge to any address.

The tract of land on the Potomac opposite Washington and known as Fort Richardson, was sold at auction recently. Fort Richardson was one of the first defenses to be built about Washington, and was erected early in the summer of 1861, under the supervision of Gen. Israel Bush Richardson, who lost his life leading a charge in the battle of Antietam. From this position are visible Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria and the Potomac River. The purchaser, Mr. Graham, will lay out the 34 and more acres of the fort in an attractive manner and on the brow of the hill erect an imposing country home of the colonial style.

It is rumored that a bill giving naval officers the privilege of the thirty-year retirement clause for five years will receive attention from Congress.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF MEMORIAL HALL. West Point, N. Y.—Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., December 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon, MONDAY, January 13, 1896, for the construction of a Memorial Hall. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office or at the office of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, Architects, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD. December 4, 1895.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposed for supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened December 23, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 26, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard a quantity of bleached cotton drill and electrical supplies. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and meet the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 36 Whitehall St., New York City, December 9, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A.M. on THURSDAY, January 9, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York. Subsistence stores viz.: Beans, Beans, Toss, Sugar, Canaries, Soap, Salt, Baking Powder, Borsax, Bleaching, Biting, Canned articles, Chamomile skins, Chocolate, Cloves, lined and pines, Cloves, Flavoring extracts, Gelatine, Handkerchiefs, Mustard, Nutmegs, Olives, Oil Olive, Sauce Worcester, Soap, Toilet, Soups, Spices, Stationery, Tapicota, Thread in spools, Tobacco, Towels, etc. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture;" for such details as schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened January 9, 1896, and addressed to the undersigned, THOMAS WILSON, A. G. S., U. S. A.

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